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WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, rain. Temp. 19-23 (66-73). NICE: Friday, rain. Temps. 12-19 (54-66). CHANNEL: Silent. Basic. ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temps. 19-34. (66-75). MUNICH: Friday, cloudy. Temps. 10-20 (50-68). NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temps. 21-33 (70-91).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 15

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ATO Seeks New Strategy

oviet Power, Third World Unrest Challenge Allies

By Joseph Fitchett

, July 17 (IHT) — The Atlantic Alliance, mo disarray by signs of ebbing U.S. power, is for a strategy to cope with Soviet assertiveness tened turmoil in the Third World.

O bristles these days with new military pro- modernizing nuclear arsenals, sharpening combat readiness, restoring Western capabili- rike quickly in the Gulf or Africa. The Soviet tion in Afghanistan triggered some of these infused urgency into others.

-military strength and spending — continu- ilding since the Cuban missile crisis — have ngly alarmed the West. Soviet missile accura- h has improved fast, raises the risk of a Soviet on nuclear war. The Kremlin's ability to its conventional military power around the also impressed Western planners.

what he called the objective fact of at least Soviet advantage, Henry Kissinger, the for- secretary of state, says: "Never in history has achieved superiority in all significant weap-

ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

l of three articles examining changing re- ships between Europe and the United States.

HT SPECIAL REPORT

ories without seeking to translate it at some foreign policy benefit."

Western nuclear powers — United States, and Britain — have launched programs to their independent deterrents. The Carter tration backs the MX missile program. France ace its vulnerable silos with a new mobile mis- ain announced this week that it will treble its force by buying submarine-based Trident sys- an the United States.

nch neutron bomb, now in development, able the *force de frappe* to help defend West — a step that NATO strategists welcome. ials no longer sneer at what they once called *de force*; instead, they concede that French r contributes to a diversified Western defense.

U.S.-European disagreements on arms control ndermine NATO's recent and still controver- ion to install U.S.-made medium-range mo- iles in Europe.

ean leaders, who thought President Carter ptimistic in seeking dramatic change in Soviet behavior, are even more troubled by the pros- Ronald Reagan deserting detente for an ag- arms buildup and a simplistic view of Third stability.

oday a major sore point in the Alliance is ion of Western defense of raw materials in fragile zones of the world. Historically, orst internal strains have had their origins outside Europe" — as Suez, Algeria and demonstrated. Today, the most sensitive the oil-rich Gulf, where anti-Americanism is a complication that could outweigh U.S. mili-

European governments therefore would like to distance themselves from the United States. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, for example, openly encourages Arab governments to look to France for security free of embarrassing U.S. strings. U.S. officials privately fret about European nations' designs to use military aid and even arms sales to foster their own spheres of influence, particularly in the Middle East.

There is a new readiness in Europe to envisage the use of force. "For the first time since the end of the colonial period, there is a mood in this country that a Western military intervention is not necessarily and automatically evil," a Whitehall official said.

But visions of European independence — in the Middle East as in the NATO theater — founder on the impossibility of a separate European defense because of nationalist rivalries.

Obstacle Cost

In trying to forge a more effective European defense role, any grand design promptly encounters an additional obstacle — cost. Inflation is lifting the price of arms and aid just when European governments are preaching austerity. Even in military terms, France and Britain's billions for their nuclear deterrents are criticized as diversions of funds from needed conventional improvements.

Despite U.S. pleas for more NATO spending after Afghanistan, haggling continues over whether some countries are getting a free ride. U.S. defense spending equals 5 percent of the gross national product compared to 3.5 percent in West Germany — or less than 1 percent in Japan, whose postwar circumstances have kept it out of military involvement. But comparisons can be misleading. For instance, West Germany drafts troops so it pays little for manpower in Europe's largest standing army.

Still, Europe, as populous as and richer than the Soviet Union, spends far less on its own defense. Some smaller countries such as Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands have ignored, for all practical purposes, NATO's target of annual 3-percent increases in defense spending. Even the most defense-minded European governments regard this as the maximum attainable while U.S. officials deem it the minimum needed to restore NATO credibility.

European Fears

Any readjustment in Western spending and other defense burdens undoubtedly will be an agonizing process. "Most past so-called crises in the Alliance have been pre-eminently about fashioning new Alliance political arrangements to reassure ourselves," says Gregory Treverton of London's International Institute of Strategic Studies, adding: "In contrast, this crisis is about confronting an adversary, about the stakes, about perceptions and capabilities of Europe and America. It cuts to the bone."

Feelings of insecurity have spread beyond the professionals. Thirty-five percent of Europeans surveyed in a recent poll said that they felt they might be involved in a war in the next 10 years. Three years ago, only 14 percent felt this way.

Amid this apprehensiveness, there is no consensus on action. Even in Afghanistan, the West has demurred, on the available evidence, from mounting an effective program of covert support for the anti-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Associated Press

Happy Winners: Ronald Reagan (above) and George Bush.



Deal With Ford Fails

Reagan Nominated; Picks Bush as No. 2

By Lou Cannon and David S. Broder

DETROIT, July 17 (WP) — Ronald Reagan was given the Republican oomination for president last night, as expected, and George Bush became his late choice for vice president after a frantie day of negodations to persuade former President Ford to be Mr. Reagan's running mate had collapsed.

The choice of Mr. Bush, Mr. Reagan's most persistent challenger in the primaries, stunned delegates who had been reveling in the prospect of what some called a "dream ticket" that would drub the Democrats in November.

The outcome of the vice presidential decision was oot yet known to the delegates at the Republican National Conveotioo when Mr. Reagan's moment of triumph finally came. He had sought the presidential oominatioo in 1968 and again in 1976, before beating all opponents this year and winning the nomination by acclamation.

Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada put Mr. Reagan's name up for nomination. California, Georgia and Oklahoma were amoog the delegations that seconded the choice. Mr. Reagan's backers chanted, danced and paraded in the aisles, waving Reagan signs and blowing horns. Thousands of red, white and blue balloons were released from the ceiling as the band played Sousa marches.

Hoping to put the best possible interpretation on an extraordinary day in the history of political conventions, Mr. Reagan broke precedent and came to the convention hall shortly after midnight to explain the choice to the delegates and the nation. Mr. Reagan told the delegates he had turned to Mr. Bush, who "told me that he can enthusiastically support the platform across the board."

Mr. Bush had been the odds-on favorite of the senior Reagan staff until yesterday morning, when Mr. Ford's last-minute overtures invited Reagan operatives to step up their bidding for his services.

As part of the negotiations, according to informed officials, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former chief economic adviser Alan Greenspan, and former White House counselor John Marsh Jr. secured an agreement from Reagan aides that would have made Mr. Ford "the chief operating officer" in a restructured White House. A "shared presidency" concept, according to some officials, would have given Mr. Ford special authority in the area of national security policy.

Mr. Ford told a national television audience as the evening convention session began that his pride would be no barrier to considering such a deal. Yet in the end he demurred. The Ford decision changed the mood in Mr. Bush's hotel suite from bitterness at apparently losing the consolaoon prize, to sudden jubiliation.

Reagan's Doubts

During the hours of courtship of Mr. Ford, Reagan aides made no effort to hide the fact that Mr. Reagan was reluctant to accept Mr. Bush on his ticket because of his doubts about Mr. Bush's campaigning ability and his fitness for the presidency. Private polls taken for Mr. Reagan had indicated that Mr. Ford was the only person who would add strength to the dcket.

Conservatives who had steeled themselves to accept Mr. Ford on the theory that he would ensure Mr. Reagan's election were distinctly less cordial to the prospect of Mr. Bush, who has differed with Mr. Reagan by supporting the Equal Rights Amendment and opposing a constitutional amendment to ban abortion.

However, a brief speech by Mr. Bush preceding Mr. Reagan's nomioation roll call was as lavish in praise of his erstwhile rival as it was devoid of any sentiment that Mr. Reagan's backers could find objectionable. The last to yield to Mr. Reagan in the primaries, Mr. Bush called the Californian "a winner for our country and our party," who would end "four years of Jimmy Carter's fumbling, incompetent leadership."

"If anyone wants to know why Ronald Reagan is a winner," Mr. Bush said, "you can refer him to me. I'm an expert on the subject. He's a winner because he's a leader ... His message is clear. His message is understood."

Deal Fell Through

Mr. Ford had indicated that he was ready to join an unprecedented partnership as a former president turned number-two man, but the deal fell through. There were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Ford asked authority to veto Mr. Reagan's choices for secretary of state, secretary of defense and director of the Office of Management and Budget, and that those demands were unacceptable to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan, in a television interview at Joe Louis Arena, denied that they had fallen out over the terms of Mr. Ford's charter as a potential vice president.

At first, Mr. Reagan had seemed responsive to the suggestion from the Ford intermediaries that the White House could be restructured to make Mr. Reagan the "chief executive officer" and Mr. Ford the "chief operating officer." Mr. Reagan has often said he believes in the "chairman of the board" approach to executive leadership. His spokesmen said any constitutional problems could be resolved by making it clear that ultimate responsibility for every decision would remain with the president.

In television interviews yesterday, Mr. Ford insisted on "substantive assurances" from Mr. Reagan that he would "play a meaningful role on substantive decisions across the board," and not have a mere ceremonial role in a Reagan administration.

- **Government leaders outside the United States have begun reassessing Mr. Reagan.**
- **Mr. Bush is a man who does not like to come in second.**
- **Mr. Reagan waged a strong behind-the-scenes effort to enlist Gerald Ford as his running mate.**

Details, Page 3.

Anderson Details Policies, Says He'll Stay in Contest

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, July 17 (WP) — Independent presidential candidate John Anderson wound up his five-nation Mideast and European tour here today by hinting at the foreign policy principles he said he would spell out in a series of speeches in the United States later in the campaign.

Mr. Anderson, who has represented Illinois in Congress for 20 years as a Republican, also said that the nominatioo this week of Ronald Reagan and George Bush as the party's candidates renewed his determination to continue his own election effort. "I think this ticket inspires me more than ever," he said, "to return home to the United States tomorrow and to step up my campaign to win the presidency." In addition to staunchly defending his controversial support for most of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's hardline bargaining position in the Mideast peace negotiadons, Rep. Andersoo staked oot these positions in a foreign policy speech and answers to questions by British members of parliament, foreign policy experts and journalists:

- The U.S. should reassert its leadership of the Western alliance by consulting more closely with its allies, building up its non-nuclear military forces and regenerating its ecooomy.
- Arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union should be resumed and the SALT-2 treaty ratified "no matter what we think of what the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan," a positioo with which he said he found wide agreement among the European leaders he had met.
- U.S. plans for protecting the security of Western oil supplies in the Persian Gulf should be supported by the allies, but it was tactically wrong for President Carter to "unilaterally" declare a "Carter doctrine" for the region without sufficient allied consultation or backing.
- Americans should provide more foreign aid and other assistance to the poor and developing countries in the southern half of the world, both to alleviate starvation and suffering and to avert potential global disorder.
- The U.S. should try to join with Latin American natioos in the Organization of American States to "quarantine" the "infection" of possible Cuban-inspired subversion of some Latin American countries. But it should not arbitrarily deny aid to left-wing revolutionary governments because some may be responsive to internal demands for change.
- Political and economic pressure should be maintained on the government of South Africa to force it "to dismantle its cruel and inhumane program of apartheid."

While Rep. Anderson was critical largely of the execution rather than the content of the Carter administration's foreign policy, he warned the allies that "if Reagan and (George) Bush are elected, we are in a new arms race. I think you can forget about SALT-2, for instance, if Reagan becomes president."

Arguing that Europeans would be wrong if they believed "the initial impression being conveyed that Bush is a moderate," Rep. Anderson said at a news conference today that Mr. Reagan's choice for vice president "accepts the platform that I think puts the Republican Party outside the mainstream of American opinion.

Expanding with demonstrative enthusiasm on what could become one of the central themes of his campaign, Rep. Anderson argued that "the Republican platform demonstrates that Reagan and his lieutenants have been taken over completely by the right wing of his party. I will not allow him to paper over that. I will bold him to it."



Associated Press

John Anderson after visit to Houses of Parliament.

imbabwe's Strife Echoes the Mugabe-Nkomo Rivalry

By Alan Cowell

Zimbabwe, July 17 — In the dry bushlands his drowsy trading post, six Minister Robert Mugabe's s have been killed in the days.

south, in a wide swath of in the center of Zimbabwe, dent guerrillas are at large. medical team has been wn because of threats white nurses by rebelling sh fighters.

east, guerrillas have hi- uses and kidnapped politi- reasing to cooperate in a to deploy them on the land.

in the interior town of a one-time commander of gabe's Zimbabwe African Liberation Army (ZAN- eph Chimurenga, says 12 comrades beat him up, kill him.

ecord Threatened

three months after its in- ce from Britain, Zim- the former Rhodesia, is with factional rivalries that to turn October local gov- elections into a catalyst for d civil upheaval.

ence sources attribute the Mr. Mugabe's political s to a group of 43 dissi- m Joshua Nkomo's Zim- People's Revolutionary PRA) operating Sinoia, 75 th of Salisbury. Joint pa- m the new Zimbabwe mixture of Mugabe and loyalists as well as paramili- ce, have been unable to

The dissidents have melted back into cease-fire assembly camps west and north of here where they have been housed since last December's British-sponsored settlement ended the seven-year bush war.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe fought the war in a loose and fragile partnership called the Patriotic Front. But peace and lawful independence have effectively removed the pressures that nurtured the alliance. Long-simmering animosities, based on tribal, historical and personal rivalries, have been quick to surface.

Renegades Loose

About 35,000 guerrillas have reported to the 12 camps, a third of them from ZIPRA and the rest from Mr. Mugabe's rival ZANLA. But there are increasing reports of absenteeism and renegade actions among both armies from the ill-equipped bases.

At the same time, political battles are heating up.

Pro-Mugabe ministers have criticized Mr. Nkomo's political party, called the Patriotic Front (PF), saying it is undermining Zimbabwe's frail unity. Mr. Nkomo is now minister of home affairs in Mr. Mugabe's government.

PF men have responded with bitter, personal tirades against members of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), accusing them of running the country as a one-party state.

Adding to the tangled rivalries are signs that ZANU-PF is far from united.

Mr. Mugabe has made no effort to silence hard-line lieutenants in their bitter criticism of Mr. Nkomo, despite his avowed aim of seeking national unity and reconciliation in the aftermath of a war that claimed more than 27,000 lives.

With the October elections generating increasingly acrimonious exchanges between the two wings of the ruling coalition, there is growing speculation over how long the partnership can remain intact.

"If Nkomo is forced out, there'll be civil war," one PF official said bluntly. His comments were reinforced by a senior ZANU-PF source who said: "We have given him [Mr. Nkomo] a fair deal, more than we needed to. Now he has to stay in and behave himself or there'll be more trouble."

Causes of Dispute

The immediate causes of the dispute can be traced back to the pre-independence elections, in February, when Mr. Mugabe won 57 of the 100 parliamentary seats.

Mr. Nkomo, who took only 20 seats, was forced reluctantly into becoming a junior coalition partner with little power, subservient to a man who was once his aide and impotent against the control wielded over Cabinet and Parliament alike by the ZANU-PF central committee.

The October local elections have unleashed a further scramble for influence at grass-roots levels. ZIPRA guerrillas, intelligence sources say, fear that ZANLA is encroaching on their traditional strongholds. Leading ZANLA commissars have been deployed in bush areas to revive support for Mr. Mugabe.

Mr. Nkomo's role in the coalition is far from clear. His aides say he resents the sweeping powers of the ZANU-PF hardliners but is not thinking of pulling out at the moment.

He is clearly embittered at his junior role after three decades of fighting for black rule as the patriarch of African nationalism in Zimbabwe and feels he deserves a greater share of power, aides say.

Although the PF is part of the government, it frequently sounds more like an opposidon. And Mr. Nkomo's latest trips to Britain and Libya hav Mr. Nkomo's army is staunchly backed by the Soviet Uoion, and ZANU-PF officials have made it clear that Moscow will not be invited to open an embassy in Salisbury until Mr. Mugabe is certain that the Kremlin or its allies will not support Mr. Nkomo in any bid for power, ZANU-PF sources say.

Although the two guerrilla armies are far apart in their assembly camps, analysts agree, if large-scale hostilities were to break out, the result could be devastating.

White General Retiring

SALISBURY, July 17 (AP) — Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, the most powerful white in Mr. Mugabe's government, is to retire at the end of the year, it was announced today.

Gen. Walls, 53, who formerly headed the Rhodesian armed forces as military supreme commander in the seven-year war against guerrillas loyal to Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, will leave his post at the end of this mooth, a government spokesman said. No reason was given.

U.S. Orders Check of Jet Engine Hazard

By Douglas Feaver

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday that it has discovered a serious potential defect in the engine that powers two-thirds of U.S. jetliners.

It directed all airlines to inspect the jet engines on Boeing 727s and 737s and McDonnell Douglas DC-9s. The order covers about 4,500 engines on about 1,650 airplanes and it will cost the airline industry $10 million to $20 million to carry it out, FAA engineering officials said.

The inspection requires mechanics to remove and partly disassemble the engine to check the suspect part or parts. If no spare engine is available, the down-time on an airplane could run from three to five days, the FAA said. The 727 has three engines, and the 737 and DC-9 two each.

The engine, built by Pratt & Whitney, is known as the JT-8D and is generally regarded as one of the most reliable produced for aviation.

Honolulu Incident

The investigation that led to the order began June 15, when an engine part broke off a Hawaiian Airlines DC-9 taking off from Honolulu. The pilot aborted the takeoff and the passengers were evacuated. The engine fragments exploded outward and did not penetrate the passenger cabin, but some passengers received minor injuries during the evacuation, officials said.

The Hawaiian Airlines engine was an old model that had been through thousands of takeoffs and landings. Forty-five engines of that model were ordered inspected as a result of the incident.

At the same time, FAA officials began a random check of other JT-8D models. Two engine models on Eastern Airlines planes were found to have a similar problem. That led to the order yesterday.

Machine Error

The problem part, known as the eighth-stage compressor bub, is a 59-pound wheel to which a cluster of compressor blades is attached. Cracking in the bub was found to be the reason for the disintegration, and according to an FAA spokesman, a machine error during manufacture caused the cracking.

Technicians explained that a flange is molded onto the hub so that it can be machined to bring the hub into perfect round, or balance. The grinding, according to the technicians, exerted force that could help cause cracking of the hub.

The compressor in a JT-8D engine collects air and forces it through 13 successively smaller fans into a combustion chamber, where it is mixed with fuel and ignited. The resulting gases are then exhausted to provide thrust. The eighth stage is the eighth of the 13 fans.

Thirteen models of the JT-8D engine currently are in service. The engines are supposed to be retired after 20,000 "cycles" of one takeoff and one landing each.

Two methods of testing for cracks, both involving special equipment, have been approved by the FAA.

Pratt & Whitney, in a statement last night, said, "We have established procedures for the inspection, which is in process, and are working with the FAA and the airlines to be sure the inspections are made with minimum disruption to airline service."

Reagan Accepts Offer to Debate

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, July 17 — Ronald Reagan accepted an invitation from President Carter today to a series of debates.

The president called Mr. Reagan early this morning from Sapelo Island, Ga., to congragulate him on the nomination.

In accepting Mr. Carter's challenge, Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his receptiveness to having independent candidate John Anderson included in the debates. It was not known whether Mr. Carter would agree to including Mr. Anderson.

n Reopens nish Plant

RIA, Spain, July 17) — The Michelin tire fac- this Basque city was reo- today after a three-week by management to protest ling of an executive by guerrillas.

rench-owned company reo- e plant after the Basque re- overnment agreed to arbi- a work-hour dispute and the ployees publicly con- violence.

Basque separatist group med that it killed the maintenance director, Luis Guinea, in June because it and other executives were ble for a repressive policy workers.

PLO Orders Mobilization For Lebanon

Arafat's Call Deepens Fears of New Battle

BEIRUT, July 17 (AP) — Fears of a renewal of the Lebanese civil war grew today as Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called for a general mobilization of the PLO to counter Christian moves in Lebanon.

Yesterday, President Elias Sarkis accepted the resignation of Premier Salim al-Hoss in an attempt to establisb a national reconciliation government.

Mr. Arafat, speaking at a guerrilla training base in Syria, charged Israel and the Phalangists, Lebanon's most powerful Christian party, with a "plot to liquidate the guerrilla movement."

An aide to Mr. Arafat said the mobilization would increase the PLO's fighting strength from 12,000 to 40,000 men. There was oo indication of when the mobilization would begin, bowever.

Syria's *dominant* Ba'ath Socialist Party accused the Phalangists of partitioning Lebanon as a prelude to trying to take over the rest of the country. It suggested that the 22,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon would block such an effort.

Mr. Arafat's announcement came a week after Phalangists overpowered their Christian rivals, the Tigers militia of ex-President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party, and assumed control over predominantly Christiao East Beirut and much of the 800 square miles of Christian hinterland to the oorth and oortheast.

The forces of ex-President Suleiman Franjieh, Lebanon's other Christian warlord, still control the northernmost part of the Christian territory.

After proclaiming a new Christian alliance with the vanquished Tigers and two other lesser Christian *militias*, the Phalangists vowed Mooday to "crush the dreams" of Mr. Arafat.

They accused him of "trying to establish himself as the protector of Lebanon when he should consider himself and all Palestinians only as refugees in this country." They urged all Christians to join the Phalange and "liberate our lands" from the guerrillas.

Mr. Arafat said the Phalangist move was part of an Israeli plot to liquidate the PLO, which has used Lebanon as a base.

Role for Militias

President Sarkis, in accepting the resignation of Mr. al-Hoss, said he will try to form a reconciliation government with representatives of the warring factions that have divided Lebanoo since the 1975-76 civil war.

Mr. al-Hoss said his resignation, announced June 7, would allow "political activists" to form a reconciliation government. Mr. al-Hoss' 12-man Cabinet of parliamentarians and technocrats included no representatives of the Christian or Moslem militias.

Informed sources predicted Mr. Sarkis eventually would reappoint Mr. al-Hoss and bope he could strengthen the ineffective 20,000-man Lebanese army.

Beirut oewspapers reported the oew government, if formed, would be made up of civil war militia commanders from the Moslem and Christian camps.

An Israeli military source said in Tel Aviv today that artillery duels between Palestinian guerrillas and Christian forces broke out Tuesday in southern Lebanoo.

Meeting in Cairo

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Egyptian negotiator Butros Ghali met yesterday with U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton and legal adviser Harold Hansell in an attempt to *establish an agenda for talks* oo Palestinian autonomy in Israeli-occupied territories. The talks are scheduled to resume Aug. 5. Israeli and Egyptian oegotiators could oot reach agreement on an agenda when they met in *Cairo Sunday and Monday.*

In Tel Aviv, Israel announced it is taking diplomatic action in an attempt to block the French sale of weapons-grade nuclear fuel to Iraq.

The Israelis fear that, once Iraq has both uranium and a French-built reactor, scheduled for completion next year, it will develop ouclear arms, observers said. Israel's nuclear capability is a closely guarded secret, despite unconfirmed foreign reports that it already has or can quickly assemble a nuclear bomb.

Spanish Crash Toll at 17

MADRID, July 17 (Reuters) — The death toll in Tuesday's train *collision in central Spain* rose to 17 today when another passenger died of injuries, official sources said.

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Emigre Paper Reports on Soviet Anthrax Incident

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT) — A Russian-language newspaper published in France has printed a detailed account, purportedly received from the Soviet Union, of the 1979 bacteriological accident reported in the West earlier this year.

The account, which appeared July 3 in the Paris emigre oewspaper Russkaya Mysl (Russian Thought), cannot be independently verified. It said that *more than 1,000 persons near* the city of Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, died in April and May, 1979, after an explosion in a military biological plant released a microorganism that the the report called the "I-21 strain" into the air.

In March the State Department said that hundreds of people might have died in what was described as an outbreak of anthrax, a livestock disease that can be transmitted to humans. The outbreak was attributed to an accident at a biological weapons facility.

There was some concern in Washington that the Soviet Union had violated the terms of a convention banning the production of germ warfare agents. But the State Department announcement of the incident was also seen as part of a pattern of disclosures designed to embarrass the Soviet Union after its *military intervention* in Afghanistan.

In response to U.S. inquiries in Moscow, the Soviet Union said that an anthrax outbreak had occurred in the spring of 1979, but that it was from natural causes.

The Paris report indicates a familiarity with local sites in Sverdlovsk, and therefore may have been written by a resident of the city. The report says that the deaths were caused neither by food contamination nor anthrax, which is usually associated with intestinal disorders. Hospitalized victims of the accident were said to have suffered from an unspecified pulmonary problem, suggesting inhalation rather than ingestion of the agent, and oo disease was reported among livestock in the area.

The 1,200-word account was disseminated in New York by Freedom House, a nonprofit organization that monitors civil liberties around the world. The following sequence of events emerges from the report:

State Farm

Some time between April 4 and 6 last year, the 1-21 bacteriological strain was released by an explosion at a biological facility designated as Military Compound 19. A sketched map accompanying the published account indicates that the installation was situated on the southern outskirts of Sverdlovsk in pine woods adjoining the Sverdlovsky State Farm, which supplies fresb produce for the city of 1.2 million people.

According to the Paris report, it was "only a miracle" that the fatalities were limited to about 1,000. The prevailing wind at the time was away from the city, blowing the cloud of infestatioo southeast into sparsely populated peat bogs. Moreover, a late cold snap sent temperatures below freezing, apparently reducing the virulence of the lethal agent.

The early victims of the explosion were said to include about a dozen scientists and technicians bearing the military ranks of reserve officers while working in the biological facility, and an undetermined number of people, "possibly the entire work shift," in a nearby ceramics factory.

30 Dead a Day

According to the Paris report, there were several bundred fatalities in the first few days *after* the explosion, but deaths continued at a rate of 30 to 40 a day until about the middle of May.

In an effort to control the situation, the authorities vaccinated the entire population of the southern industrial section of Sverdlovsk where the explosion occurred, a *total of several* bundred thousand people. This measure apparently proved ineffective and those who had been inoculated also died.

After the snow melted, city residents were commandeered into the streets for a spring clean-up in *an apparent effort to eradicate* any remaining infestation. In Kashino, the village streets were covered with asphalt, an unusual luxury for a rural area in the Soviet Union, according to the Paris report.

2 Relatives Of Bakhtiar Held in Iran

Tehran Coup Trial Will Be Televised

By Anthony Goodman

TEHRAN, July 17 (Reuters) — A former minister under the deposed shah and two relatives of former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar have been arrested in the coup conspiracy which the government said it had smashed last week, a prison spokesman said today.

There was still no word when the first of the estimated 300 alleged plotters so far rounded up would go on trial.

A spokesman at Tehran's Evin prison said among those detained for complicity in the attempted coup, which the government said was aimed at restoring Mr. Bakhtiar to power, were two of his cousins, *identified as Abbas-qoli Bakhtiar*, a British-educated chemical engineer and Samsam Bakhtiar, described as an ex-diplomat. Also arrested was professor Anowshiravan Pouyan, minister of health from 1973 to 1976.

The government claimed the abortive coup had the backing of the United States, Israel and Iraq. The plotters were said to have planned to bomb the north Teheran bome of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and other sensitive targets.

[Reuters reports that nine revolutionary guards were killed and three wounded today in what the state radio described as a surprise attack at Iran Shahrast, in the province of Sistan and Baluchistan, in southeast Iran.

The Tehran beadquarters of the National Front Party, a moderate secular group that has been criticized by hard-line Islamic groups and politicians for alleged complicity in the coup attempt, were also attacked and looted Wednesday night, Reuters said.]

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti said that the trial of the suspected plotters would be televised.

Hostage to Washington

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 17 (AP) — Released hostage Richard Queen and his parents will be flown to Washington, D.C., aboard a U.S. Air Force medical evacuation flight tomorrow, U.S. State Department officials announced today.

WORLD NEWS BRIE

South African University Boycott Called

JOHANNESBURG, July 17 (Reuters) — South Africa's three-t boycott *of university classes* by *mainly* colored (mixed race) stu called off today. The students were protesting discrimination in e al standards.

Blacks continued to protest in the eastern Cape where hundre dents left the University of Fort Hare campus after being warned lectures or quit. Only about one in 10 of the 2,700 Fort Hare stud been attending classes *since the university reopened on Tuesday.*

The prolonged class boycott brought unrest and violence to m of South Africa and culminated in three days of major disturban western Cape last month when at least 30 people died in cla police.

Botswana Vice President to Succeed Kh

JOHANNESBURG, July 17 (AP) — Botswana's ruling Democ ty selected Vice President Quett Masire to succeed the late S Khama as president, Radio Botswana announced today in a monitored here.

The selection of Mr. Masire, who will turn 55 next week, expected. His election as president of this southern African natio ally assured because his party controls 29 of the 32 seats in the Assembly, which votes tomorrow.

Khama, who had been the country's only president since its ence from Britain in 1966, died Sunday of cancer of the stomac

New Zealand Reports Accord on EEC T

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 17 (Reuters) — New Zeal Minister Robert Muldoon and the European Common Market ture minister, Finn Olav Gundelach, reportedly reached agreeme on New Zealand's future lamb trade with Britain and other EEC

After a day of intense negotiations, Mr. Muldoon said, "Con Gundelach has agreed to put a proposal to the [EEC] Council c ture Ministers which is acceptable to the government." No det settlement were released.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Muldoon reported that no agreement reached on New Zealand's demand for abolition of the 20 perc pays on lamb exports to Britain. He said tonight, however, that th ment believes the agreement "takes care of all the difficultie perceived by both the New Zealand government and the gover the members of the Community." The major question he left u was how far Mr. Gundelach went to reduce the lamb levy.

Sniper Attacks on Police Continue in Mi

MIAMI, July 17 (UPI) — Blacks in northwestern Miami l school bus and sniped at police cars last night and early today w maintained a low profile. "What we have now is a bunch of boo don't want a racial incident," Dade County police said, expl police stance.

Police arrested 25 persons and used tear gas at least twice night to disperse bands of young blacks in Liberty City, where t is centered. Sniper fire continued during the night. "Every time make a run through the area, they get fired on," an officer said.

Polish Rail Workers Protest Rising Pric

WARSAW, July 17 (AP) — Railway workers at the steam en in Lublin went on a wildcat strike yesterday to press demands pay, dissident sources reported.

A spokesman for KOR, the social self-defense committee, said ers put down their tools for a few hours to demand a pay hike sate the rising cost of living caused by meat price increases early in July.

Sit-in strikes were also reported from some smaller plants Protests have so far been reported from 30 plants in towns suc saw, Lublin, Tczew, Zyrardow and Swidnik. In most cases, th received modest salary increase and returned to work.

Move to Oust Exiles Suspected

Effort to Curb Foreigners Sparks Criticism in Brazil

By Warren Hoge

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 17 (NYT) — A sudden move to institute tight restrictions against foreigners in Brazil *has stirred a national* debate over the government's motives and the significance of the actioo in a country built largely by immigrants.

A proposed law that calls for accords with governments *whose nationals* live in Brazil has led to the widespread conviction that the measure is designed to help the military dictatorships of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay obtain the return of political exiles who have sought refuge in Brazil.

The bill would empower Brasilia to confine resident foreigners to particular parts of the country and to expel any aliens who violated vaguely defined "national interests," even if they were married to Brazilians or had Brazilian children who were dependent on *them.*

Under the legislation, people with foreign guests would have to fill out forms, and the movement of aliens would be monitored by a new Department of Immigration. The chairman of a joint congressional committee studying the measure pointed out acidly that, had the bill been law during the recent visit of Pope John Paul II, every archbishop who put him up for the night would have had to tell federal authorities who the guest was and what he was doing here.

Federal authorities are so intent on gaining quick passage of the measure that they introduced it under an emergency procedure that will make it law unless the National Congress votes on it within 40 days. For 30 of those days, Congress will oot be in session.

Lending credence to the theory that the bill is an effort to help Brazil's southern neighbors is the fact that President Joao Figueiredo has made state visits to Argentina and Paraguay and plans to visit Chile in October.

The National Council of Brazilian Bishops unanimously coudemned the bill Monday as "anti-Christian and wicked" and suggested that another of its purposes is to curb the many foreign priests in Brazil, *many* of whom have been encouraging poor people to take political action to improve their living conditions.

The government says it wants to reduce the number of illegal aliens in the country and protect Brazilian working people. Although unemployment and underemployment are problems in Brazil, no one has suggested before that foreign laborers are an important contributing factor.

Alarm Sounded

Opposition to the bill, some of it even from the government party, is so widespread that government spokesmen have been reaching far afield for justifications. Alexandre Garcia, assistant presidential press secretary, sounded the "yellow peril" alarm today, saying that an unidentified Asian country intends to send 10 million of its citizens to Brazil.

The church is lobbying against the bill with congressmen and has enlisted a powerful ally. During his visit, the pope repeatedly praised Brazil's ethnic pluralism, and the churchmen are telling legislators that be opposes the bill.

Gen. Figueiredo is reported by his spokesmen to be unyielding about withdrawing the protectioo against expulsion that people with Brazilian spouses or children dependent upon them now have.

The Brazilian press, still feeling its way back to uncensored expression, has criticized the legislation. An editorial cartoon in the Jornal do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro's most prominent daily, showed two men looking at the Christ the Redeemer statue quizzically because its outstretched arms were missing. "What's that, the Venus de Milo?" one asked. "No," the answer came back. "It's the new foreigners' law."

U.S. Objects to Use of Flag at Olympics

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP) — The U.S. government told the International Olympic Committee today that the Carter administration strongly objects to any use of the U.S. flag or national anthem during the Moscow Olympics.

The protest came in response to the committee's announced intention to fly the U.S. flag at the Olympic closing ceremonies Aug. 3 in recognition of the fact that Los Angeles is the host city of the next summer games in 1984.

[Soviet officials tried to head off a threat by Western television networks to black out coverage of the opening of the Moscow games because they were barred from a secret dress rehearsal of the ceremony in the Lenin stadium today, Reuters reported from Moscow.

[A spokesman for the European Broadcasting Union said that Soviet authorities agreed to provide the networks with a recording of the rehearsal after being told that some member companies were reserving their positions on whether they would be able to broadcast the opening pageant on Saturday, Reuters reported.]

In the protest to the Olympic committee, delivered by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, White House counsel Lloyd Cutler said: "The United States strongly objects to any use of its national flag and its national anthem at the games in Moscow, including the closing ceremony."

The letter said that President Carter "has repeatedly reaffirmed his support for the Olympic movement," and added: "The United States demonstrated this support at the Winter Games in Lake Placid and looks forward to supporting the Olympic Games in Sarajevo and Los Angeles in accordance with the IOC rules governing those games."

Meanwhile, three U.S. Citizens from Puerto Rico said yesterday that they planned to carry the Puerto Rican flag in Saturday's opening ceremonies. Boxers Alberto Mercado, Luis Pizzaro and Jose Molina — the only Puerto Rican athletes here — defied President Carter's boycott and their own government's endorsement of that policy by coming to compete in Moscow.

The Australian team reversed its position yesterday and decided to have its entire 190-member team appear in the traditional opening pageant. Australia had been one of 16 nations which had informed the International Olympic Committee that it would participate in the opening ceremonies with only its name and the committee banner.

Team leaders from Britain, France and Italy said they had oot changed their minds and would still play down the opening ceremonies, but officials from Belgium and Ireland were uncertain of their plans, awaiting a meeting of Western teams tomorrow.

The symbolism of boycotting the opening ceremonies, or at least parading behind the oon-political Olympic Committee banner, was considered a slap at the Soviet hosts for their military intervention in Afghanistan.

Substitute Games Travel

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — U.S. and foreign airlines will be allowed to provide free or reduced-rate transportation to athletes and coaches participating in sporting events designed as substitutes for the Olympic Games in Moscow, the Civil Aeronautics Board said yesterday.

Between now and the end of the year, sporting events are being held at cities throughout the world for those who are unable to attend the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow because of the boycott by the U.S. and other countries. Because of the oumber of events being scheduled, U.S. Olympic Committee development funds will be insufficient to cover the costs of air travel, Pan Am told the board.

Presidential Palace Said Seized

Rightist Army Coup Reported in Bolivia

LA PAZ, July 17 (UPI) — Troops in civilian dress seized the presidential palace today in apparent support for a military rebellion backed by rightist civilians, witnesses said. The whereabouts of President Lidia Gueiler were unknown.

The witnesses' report came after an army commander reported that a division had revolted in an effort to halt an Aug. 4 session of Congress called to choose a successor to Mrs. Gueiler.

Bolivia's principal labor leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, was kidnapped by armed civilians shortly after he declared a oationwide general strike to resist an imminent military takeover.

Socialist Party presidential candidate Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz was reported to be under arrest. The leader of the country's mine workers, Gualberto Vega, was reported to have been killed. Uncoofirmed reports said Simon Reyez, a Communist congressman and labor leader, also was killed.

Most radio stations in La Paz went off the air as unidentified armed bands, believed to be rightist militants, seized studios. Witnesses said soldiers in civilian clothes seized the presidential palace, ejecting newsmen and employees.

Mutinous Division

Col. Francisco Monroig, commander of the 6th Army Division, told at his beadquarters in the oortheastern city of Trinidad that his division had rebelled. He called *on Mrs. Gueiler to turn over* power to the armed forces. It was oot immediately clear bow many other army units supported him.

Witnesses said troops in combat gear occupied the principal streets and public offices in Trinidad, but Col. Monroig reported "absolute calm." He said all but ooe of tbe city's radio stations had ceased to operate. The one still broadcasting transmits only official military communiques.

The first communique attacked the results of the June 29 presidential election, calling it a fraud. It said the election was won by "agents of international Communism," and the purpose of the uprising was to "defend the fatherland and the military institution."

Bolivia, which has beld three presidential elections in two years and last year saw a coup that put the army in power for two weeks, beld an inconclusive election last month in which Hernan Siles, a center-left candidate, finished first but without an absolute majority. Congress had named Mrs. Gueiler interim president to serve until a president was elected.

The Carter administratioo bas threatened to cut off aid if civilian rule is oot maintained. Political instability bas always plagued Bolivia, which has had 200 changes of government in 154 years.

Cougress was to meet Aug. 4 to choose the president, as called for by the constitution. Armed forces commanders have been predicting a rebellion for the last four months.

35 Are Injured In Greek Clash

RHODES, Greece, July 17 (Reuters) — Thirty-five persons were injured last night in clashes between police and demonstrators protesting resumption of a ferry link with Turkey.

Riot police reinforcements arrived from Athens after about 3,000 people overturned cars and lit fires in an unsuccessful bid to prevent the Turkish ferry *Tzemlik from* docking. Ferry service between Rbodes and Marmaris in southwestern Turkey was suspended in 1974 after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

The Tzemlik had been prevented from docking Tuesday with 90 passengers, and was forced to return to Turkey. It returned last night after the Greek government declared that it would not allow anyone to disturb law and order.

Militant Jews Seize Israeli Office in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 17 (Reuters) — Four members of the militant Jewisb Defense League took over the *New York office* of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Herut Party today, a JDL spokesman said.

In a telephone call *to* Reuters, the spokesman said that only two members of Herut's staff were on duty at the time and that both left the office. The spokesman said the intruders were demanding the release of Rabbi Meir Kahane, Jewish Defense League founder, who bas being held in Israel.

U.S. Judge Quits Case Against 2 Scientologists

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — U.S. District Judge Charles Richey removed himself yesterday from presiding over the pending criminal trial of Morrison Bodlong and Jane Kember, two high-ranking members of the Church of Scientology. At the same time, he rejected their allegations that he was biased against them.

Judge Richey, whose presidiog over Scientology cases over the last two years has become increasingly cootroversial, said that the defendants and their attorneys in the case had engaged in groundless and relentless attacks on him.

Saying that the pending case against two remaining Scientology leaders charged with stealing government *files and bugging* government meetings had turned instead into a trial of the judge, be said that it was appropriate for him to quit the case voluntarily.

The case had been scheduled to begin on July 7. Judge Richey postponed it indefinitely after the two defendants began their latest attempts to get him removed from the case. It will now go to a judges' committee of the federal court for reassignment and a new trial date.

Choices Appear Aimed at Political Harmony

Suzuki Elected, Picks Cabinet of Veter

By William Chapman

TOKYO, July 17 (WP) — Zenko Suzuki, a political pragmatist best-known for steering rivals toward a consensus, was formally elected premier of Japan today and chose a Cabinet of veterans seemingly designed to promote harmony in his party.

The 69-year-old politician was elected overwhelmingly, as expected, at a session of the Diet (parliament) to succeed Masayoshi Ohira, who died June 12.

His Cabinet includes many men who have served in previous cabinets. Each of the major factions in Mr. Suzuki's Liberal Democratic Party was rewarded with Cabinet posts in a manner that should minimize friction.

The average age of the Cabinet members is 63.5 years and nearly two-thirds of them served in previous administrations, although as heads of different ministries.

Mr. Suzuki, for many years chairman of the LDP Executive Council, emerged two weeks go as a possible compromise candidate whose selection would bead off another struggle for leadership among the party factions.

He was chosen party president Tuesday, thus assuring his elevation to premier because of his party's large majority in the lower house of the Diet. He received 291 votes today as 4 independents joined the LDP ranks to vote for him.

His Cabinet selections were announced during the afternoon and early eveniog and tonight they were formally invested during a visit to the imperial palace.

There was little in his selection to suggest what direction his administration would take, but the new government is likely to continue the Ohira administration's pro-Western foreign policy and cootioue the late premier's off-and-oo campaign for caution in government finances.

Masayoshi Ito, who had been chief Cabinet secretary under Mr. Ohira, was appointed foreign minister and is expected to continue the moderate internationalism that marked the preceding government.

International Confidence

Mr. Ito told reporters that he interpreted his appointment as an intent to follow Mr. Ohira's direction in diplomatic affairs and to increase what he said was the large international confidence in Japan that Mr. Ohira had built up. "Our international position is high and our role is big," he added, "and so I feel my duty beavily."

Mr. Ito is a bureaucrat-turned-politician who has played no significant role in foreign affairs, except as the close aide to Mr. Ohira. As chief Cabinet secretary, he was in charge of enunciating Mr. Ohira's policies and seemed to bave no trouble accepting them. As premier, Mr. Ohira had insisted on making compromises to maintain close ties with the United States and, at the same time, directed the country toward opening new relations with Middle Eastern countries and Europe.

Mr. Ito had been Mr. Ohira's friend since the 1930s and had been a close ally in the Diet. He led the country as acting premier for 36 days, between the time of Mr. Ohira's death and the selection of Mr. Suzuki.

For the position of finance minister, which will be a crucial one this year, Mr. Suzuki turned to Michio Watanabe, an outspoken and aggressive politician and veteran of two previous cabinet posts.

Forceful Young Figure

At 56, Mr. Watanabe is one of the younger members of the Cabinet and is regarded as an unusually forceful young figure in the party. He is known as an expert oo agricultural matters as well as on tax issues. He has been second in command of the Budget Co the lower house of the Die

For his own chief Cab tary, Mr. Suzuki chose Ki zawa, a close friend who mentioned as a likely car premier. Mr. Miyazawa is one of Japan's more inte minded leaders. He is a member of the Trilateral sion, composed of influe European and Japanes and is widely known abro

The other key ministr tional trade and industry to Rokusuke Tanaka, a who also had been clo Ohira. That ministry had thority in almost all eco trade issues coming befo ernment.

Mr. Suzuki gave lesse — to the two men who out mored to be the top can premier. Toshio Komoto director-general of the Planning Agency and Ya kasone was appointed di eral of the Administrativ ment Agency.

In naming officers for Mr. Suzuki showed little to shake things up, re their posts the more imp ures who had served Ohira.

40 Groups Snub Israeli At Women's Conferenc

COPENHAGEN, July 17 (AP) — At least 40 delegations, led by the Palestinian one, walked out of the UN Conference on the Decade for Women today when the Israeli representative rose to speak.

It was the second walkout in three days. On Monday, a similar group left the hall when Jihan Sadat, the wife of the Egyptian president, addressed the conference. Both demonstrations were staged in protest of the Israeli-Egyptian peace accords.

The Palestinian delegation, which included Leila Khaled, who gained international notoriety as an air hijacker in the early 1970s, marched silently out of the assembly hall behind a Palestinian flag. They were followed by Soviet and other East-bloc delegates — except the Romanians — and the representatives of many Third World countries.

The Israeli delegate, Ambassador Hava Hareli, said she was "deeply distressed to hear several delegates attack this peace [the Camp David accords] we have achiev first peace in the region."

To loud applause fro *maining 100 delegations* clared that "several have abused this rostrum cious attacks" but she d tend to respond in the san

On Wednesday, the lea U.S. delegation, Sarah W drew applause when she delegates were jeopardi work of the conference polemics unrelated to ou here."

The 1,500 delegates to conference, which opened are discussing the place in the world.

Ambassador Haveli d rael's firm belief that "e women is a precondition welfare and happiness o veloping and advancing everywhere." She was when she said Israel wa country in western As Arab women the vote.

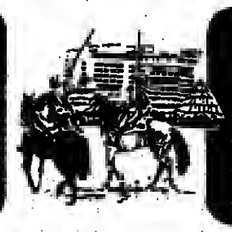
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هكذا من الأصل

Foreign Powers Reappraise Reagan, No Longer Dismissed as an 'Imitation John Wayne'

By Richard Homan

ASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — ince the nomination of Ronald gan was a virtual certainty, po- al leaders and analysts in major d capitals have taken a new im in the last few days at the man e candidacy until recently was ly ignored or scorned abroad. e sudden awareness that the rvative onetime movie actor d become the leader of a super- within months has led even press of countries hostile to the ed States to drop their name- ing and produce amiable pro- of the Republican candidate their readers.

til recently, governments of all ical leanings — from the Rus- to the Israelis to the Indians missed Mr. Reagan as a pe- al figure representing one of more puzzling aspects of U.S. ential politics.

hough last spring's primary ions, Mr. Reagan's candidacy, doing well among Republi- in the United States, found lit- sympathy abroad except among Africa's whites, Taiwan's na- ist Chinese and Latin Ameri- military regimes.

w, according to a survey made by foreign correspondents of The Washington Post, politicians and press of the center as well as the right in countries such as Britain, France, Egypt and India are feeling compelled to seek out, and find attractive facets to Ronald Reagan.

Even many foreign leaders whose policies usually match those of the Democratic Party profess themselves frustrated with the Carter White House and less ready to condemn a possible Reagan White House out of hand.

Cutting across all political allegiances and philosophies seems to be a bafflement with the U.S. electoral process and a wonder at its results.

"I think it is very regrettable that at the most dangerous moment in East-West relations since World War II, the only political product that America can offer is Reagan in exchange for Carter, even though there are undoubtedly lots of talented people in the country," Pierre Lelouche of the French Institute for International Relations said.

Lack of Experience

A Guatemalan coffee grower said, "What the United States needs is a leader. Is this the best you can do?"

Many Western Europeans are concerned about Mr. Reagan's lack of experience in foreign affairs and about the uncertainty over who his chief foreign policy advisers would be.

British officials say privately that they see Mr. Reagan as unknown and unpredictable and as lamentably inexperienced in foreign policy, as Mr. Carter was at this stage four years ago.

Pierre Hassner, a prominent French political scientist who is sympathetic to the United States, said: "I fear that in Reagan's vision of the world there is nothing but the Soviet Union. He takes the view that there wouldn't be any hot spots in the world if the Soviets weren't there to heat them up. My worst fears are for what he might do in Latin America. I'm afraid he would just send in the Marines."

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, known to be oo fan of Mr. Carter, has let it be known among friends that he would favor a renewed Carter presidency over Mr. Reagan. Many West Germans have expressed fears that Mr. Reagan's hard anti-Soviet line could threaten Bonn's Ostpolitik — the policy of relaxed dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Madrid's influential El Pais, in an editorial at the opening of the Republican convention, dismissed Mr. Reagan as an "imitation John Wayne," and told readers that in the 1960s, be "was close to the John Birch Society — a parafascist organization."

This view of Mr. Reagan as a Cold Warrior was shared until quite recently by China and the Soviet Union as well.

In March, for example, when Mr. Reagan's nomination prospects were still unresolved, Radio Moscow called him a "double-dyed reactionary ... behind whose back stands the military-industrial complex of the West."

[According to the Associated Press, Tass, reporting today on Mr. Reagan's nomination, said he stands for defending big business at home and the pursuit of "an aggressive adventuristic course in foreign policy."

[Defense planks in the Republican Party's campaign platform are "aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union," Tass said. However, it added, "Any attempt to gain military superiority is doomed to failure. The Soviet Uoion possesses an adequate economie and military potential and will oot allow any change in the existing strategic balance." The Republican platform "also envisages a refusal to ratify the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty" limiting strategic ouclear arms, Tass said.]

Georgy Arbatov, the Kremlin's top U.S. affairs analyst, may have summed up official feelings in a recent interview when he said that Ronald Reagan said bad things but President Carter did bad things.

The Chinese press attacked Mr. Reagan by name on June 14, largely because of reports, later denied, that he would reduce ties with Peking in favor of improving relations with Taiwan.

This week the Chinese news agency quoted at length, with apparent approval, the anti-Soviet planks adopted in the Republican platform and the People's Daily yesterday published an unusual, straightforward profile of Mr. Reagan by correspondent Wang Fei.

Mr. Waog discussed Mr. Reagan's "reddish cheeks and shining black hair," which it said were signs either of good health or makeup, and he told his Chinese readership that Mr. Reagan's advisers tell people to watch "what he does, not what he says."

Many British officials, from the perspective of more than a year under the Conservative leadership of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, say that they think Mr. Reagan is more flexible than his public image.

Mrs. Thatcher, ironically, has made it clear that she is very comfortable with Mr. Carter, although she refuses to be drawn out publically on the issue of the U.S. campaign.

The Paris newspaper Le Figaro, the voice of French conservatism, in a full-page profile, concluded recently that the details of Mr. Reagan's program are unimportant since he is more pragmatic than he sounds, but that his essential message is that of a strongman who wants to rebuild America's muscles.

Old Strongman

"But let's not have any illusions here," Le Figaro added. "Ronald Reagan is a stroogman, but an old strongman."

India is another country that is making an effort to find something attractive in a Reagan who, in the view of its press and officials, is little known and lacks experience.

One point of his policy that pleases Indians is his view that the United States may be getting too close to China. India is trying to get close to China itself, but it fears the possible effects of a friendly axis among the United States, China and Pakistan.

In the Arab world, where Mr. Reagan's policies are generally condemned in the same breath as Mr. Carter's, ooe high Egyptian official said recently that he would love to see Ronald Reagan elected president because then at least Egyptian policymakers would be able to count on a steady line of U.S. policy — not the zigs and zags that he said he found in the Carter administration.

But even with their doubts about Mr. Carter, most Egyptian officials, judging from conversations with reporters and press comments, do not look on Mr. Reagan as presidential material, and they feel he would oot have the same personal commitment as Mr. Carter to the U.S. promises made at Camp David.

Io the large swath of the Arah world that opposes Camp David, Mr. Reagan is nonetheless viewed as a representative of traditional American political thinking and one who would follow a strongly pro-Israel policy if elected.

Many Israelis — among them Moshe Dayan and Ezer Weizman — have openly urged support for Mr. Carter's re-election and Labor Party leader Shimoo Peres enjoyed telling Americans on a recent trip to Washington that he finds Mr. Reagan "as knowledgeable on the Middle East as I am oo the Hollywood movie industry."

The prospect of Mr. Reagan as president poses a dilemma for many Israelis, particularly those outside government.

On the one hand, an Israeli official said, Mr. Reagan is considered a firm anti-Communist and thus an ideal candidate for unswerving support of Israel, which regards itself as a bastioo of Western democracy in the Middle East. On the other hand he is considered an ally of big business, including big oil, and thus might moderate U.S. support of Israel to gain favor with the Arab oil nations.

In a mock presidential election at a Fourth of July party in Johannesburg, open to Americans and South Africans, Mr. Reagan trounced Mr. Carter. In Mr. Reagan, white South Africans see a man who talks their language.

Blacks in South Africa, and in the rest of Africa, have taken little interest in the U.S. campaign although some have expressed fears that U.S. ties would suffer if Mr. Reagan put the Soviet threat above all else in his relations with black Africa.

Latin America

In Latin America, where the policy or caprice of the United States often has immediate consequences and ideological differences are frequently marked in blood, residents are watching the U.S. elections as if their lives literally depended on the outcome.

Rightists in bitterly divided El Salvador have advised their supporters to hold on until Mr. Reagan can come to their defense. Throughout Central America, liberals and leftists prefer a Carter victory while rightists, often stung by the Carter administration's human rights policy, declare they would rather see anyone than Mr. Carter in the White House.

More U.S. Officials Filed ffidavits Against Leaks

By Oswald Johnston

SHINGTON, July 17 (LAT) torney General Benjamin Civi- and FBI Director William ker have filed affidavits and to take lie detector tests, if in a Department of Justice gation into leaks to the press the congressional bribery called Abscam.

as one of two occasions in the ar when high officials of the administration have submit- questions by FBI agents in- ring leaks to the press and igned affidavits denying they he source of the leaks.

most intense such investiga- many years, officials said, is conducted at the Department tice by a special prosecutor with a team of FBI agents. viletti and Mr. Webster are a more than 100 officials who been interviewed so far in the ing investigation into press about the Abscam case.

other press leaks investiga- which Cabinet-rank officials affidavits occurred last Octo- t issue was a detailed account Washington Post of a high- nteragency meeting on Oct. ly two days earlier, that out competing views on pro- military aid to Morocco.

ther morning, the story d President Carter was to formal minutes of the meet- be form of an "action paper" forth the options. Mr. Carter d to have been angered par- by the speed with which of the meeting were dis-

Participants at Fault

er procedures operating at me, the minutes of such a were prepared by national y adviser Zbigniew Brzezin- ff, then forwarded directly president before being circu- among other participants, in- former Secretary of State Vance. This meant that only pants in the meeting — ing not more than 20, ac- to informed sources — have leaked the information. about a dozen State Depart- officials who were not present meeting were asked to sign a d statement absolving them Higher-ranking officials, Christopher Newsom, as- secretary Harold Saunders okesman Hodding Carter III, to sign an affidavit on the such a probe was "silly." Vance and Mr. Brzezinski ned affidavits. It could not ned whether they were inter- Mr. Brzezinski refused yes- to discuss the incident. Mr. who resigned as secretary of spring and is now with his law firm in New York, to accept telephone calls. officials said they believe may have originated in the Foreign Affairs Subcommit- Africa, which had been thor- briefed on the Morocco apply options in advance of 16 meeting.

No officials at the investigated agencies were dismissed or reprimanded as a result of the October investigation.

In contrast to probes in earlier administrations — and in contrast to the current investigation at the Department of Justice — no lie detectors were used and reporters covering foreign policy found no evidence of a clampdown on sources. The probe at the Department of Justice, however, has drastically cut back press access to officials at almost every level.

According to Department of Justice officials, some 10 to 15 investigations regarding the disclosure of classified or otherwise sensitive information are being held now, a rate that these officials maintained was about normal. Other officials said they saw no trend within the Carter administration toward suppressing internal dissent.

U.S. Fugitive For 25 Years To Stay Free

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP) — After 25 years as a fugitive from an Alabama prison road gang, James Cowsen can breathe more easily. He has been told he will remain free.

Mr. Cowsen, 61, has lived quietly in Chicago since 1955, working and living among people who never knew that he had escaped from prison. He had been serving a 3-year term for stealing a few yards of copper wire that he had hoped to sell for scrap.

Mr. Cowsen's past was uncovered by police four months ago, when he sought a permit to buy a .22-caliber rifle. Since then he has feared he would have to go back to prison, but on Tuesday he got the word he was waiting for. At the request of Illinois Gov. James Thompson, Alabama had withdrawn its request for extradition.

'Agonizer' Who Hates to Finish Second Given No. 2 Spot on Republican Ticket

By Ann Blackman

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — At the age of 10, George Bush entered a sailboat race with some friends off the coast of Kennebunkport, Maine.

One of the boys bad a particularly fast boat, an 11-footer, that had won every race that summer.

So before the final race started, young George tied a bucket to the underside of his rival's boat. When the wind came up, all the other boats sailed toward glory. The favored boat sat dead in the water.

"George has always had a little of the imp in him," said his brother John, who tells the story.

Aversion to Losing

George Herbert Walker Bush, the Texas Yankee, has never liked to come in second.

He proved tenacious during his two-year quest for the presidency. Despite Ronald Reagan's overwhelming lead in the primaries, Mr. Bush refused to pull out until late May. When he did, after spending a weekend in a sterile motel room overlooking New Jersey swamplands, he pronounced the decision agonizing.

"George agonizes over everything," said a fellow Texas Republican who knows him well. "Even obvious decisions tie him in knots."

"There has to be a certain ego factor to drive a person to run for president," Mr. Bush said last year. "I've been driven to do a lot of things in life. I was driven to be a success in business, to excel in college, to be the youngest fighter pilot. I'm confident that I'm better than those other guys, but I haven't been able to prove it."

Wide Experience

As former congressman, former Republican national chairman, former CIA director and former envoy to China, Mr. Bush has built up a wide range of Washington and foreign policy experience.

Athlete, fighter pilot, Yale man, oilman — he has never been one to let opportunities pass by.

Friends and colleagues describe Mr. Bush as a meticulous organizer and relentless campaigner, a man who memorized Jimmy Carter's start-early, shake-every-hand campaign strategy and stuck to it.

He even programmed relaxation into the strategy. One weekend a month, he scheduled time at home with his family. But when he really wants to get away from it all, he retreats to the family's summer place at Kennebunkport. And there, he drives himself again.

"He jumps into his long, skinny, blue and white gas guzzler and zooms 90 miles an hour out into the ocean, all by himself," says his 27-year-old son, Jeb. "I guess it's his way of getting out the anxieties and letting it rip. He's another man when he's up there."

Right after college, Mr. Bush decided against following his father's footsteps to Wall Street. He and his young wife drove west — to west Texas, that is. There they moved into a garage apartment oext door to a prostitute. "Honey, we shared the same bathroom," Mrs. Bush once recalled.

Mr. Bush got a job from a family friend as a cootractor in the drilling rig business. He later formed a partoership in ooe oil construedion firm and hranched out with two other companies. Today, be is worth about $1.4 million, "depending oo the stock market," says his bookkeeper, Don Rhodes.

At 55, Mr. Bush is lean: 6 feet 2 inches, 190 pounds. He jogs three miles a day, pacifies a ooce-bleeding ulcer with antacid wbenever he eats his favorite Mexican food and is partial to the country-western songs of Dolly Parton.

The Bushes have five grown children, four boys and a girl. Asked recently what in his life he is proudest of, Mr. Bush replied, "That my children still come home."

"We've got a great family, but it's not physically tight-knit," said Jeb Bush, who put his banking career aside for a few months to campaign for his father. "Even when we were growing up in Houston, Dad wasn't home at night to play catch. But if anything ever went wrong in my life, Dad would be right there to help."

Volkswagen to Recall 100,000 Cars in U.S.

DETROIT, July 17 (AP) — Volkswagen of America is recalling up to 100,000 Rabbit and Scirocco models in its second attempt to get acceptable pollution levels from the cars, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday.

The cars had been equipped with catalytic converters to reduce exhaust pollutants. But after the converters began breaking down or melting during normal driving, the EPA said, Volkswagen removed most of them in 1977 and adjusted engines to meet pollution standards.

After Refusal, Bush Got Nod

Reagan Tells of Pressing Ford to Be Running Mate

DETROIT, July 17 (AP) — Ronald Reagan said today that he had pursued a "precedent-shattering" effort to enlist former President Gerald R. Ford as his Republican vice presidential running mate but immediately turned to George Bush when Mr. Ford turned him down.

With Mr. Bush at his side, the Republican presidential nominee told a nationally televised news conference that Mr. Ford "just had an instinct, a feeling it was not the thing to do."

"There was no on-again, off-again thing as far as we were concerned," Mr. Reagan said, denying that any deal had been struck that later fell through.

Mr. Reagan said there were had been hours of discussions in the past week over how to persuade Ford to accept the No. 2 spot on the GOP ticket. But Mr. Reagan said that in the discussions, the former president had not laid down any terms or conditions that were unacceptable.

"There was nothing of that kind," Mr. Reagan said. "There were long hours of discussion about this, but the final decision was his."

Reagan Initiative

Lyn Nofziger, a chief Reagan aide, made it clear it was a Reagan initiative that began negotiations between the Reagan and Ford camps over persuading the former president to join the ticket.

Mr. Reagan, after his selection of Bush for the No. 2 spot, placed telephone calls early today to the also-rans on his vice presidential list: Rep. Jack Kemp of New York; Sens. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, Howard Baker of Tennessee, Richard Lugar of Indiana and Bob Dole of Kansas; former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld; former Texas Gov. John Connally; Anns Armstrong, former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain; and former Treasury Secretary William Simon.

Mr. Nofziger said that the nominee had to pick Mr. Bush shortly before midnight last night after the former president paid a personal call on Mr. Reagan in the former California governor's hotel suite.

"The turnaround came after a discussion between President Ford and Governor Reagan at which time President Ford said he instinctively felt this was not the right thing to do. Governor Reagan accepted his decision. President Ford left and Governor Reagan called George Bush," the spokesman said.

Mr. Nofziger said the talks that proceeded throughout the evening between Reagan and Ford representatives had centered on trying to write a suitably expanded role for Mr. Ford should he join the ticket.

Talks Never Jelled

But, Mr. Nofziger told reporters, the negotiations never really jelled and a Reagan-Ford ticket "didn't come that close."

"It was not really possible to define a significant role for a former president as vice president without encroaching on the role of a president," he said.

Mr. Nofziger insisted that the prospects of a Ford candidacy were pursued actively only after Mr. Reagan had pretty much settled on Mr. Bush as his choice.

"We think we've got a very good vice presidential candidate and we think the next three and a half months will show that," Mr. Nofziger said.

Judge Refuses To Restrict U.S. Draft Procedure

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — A federal judge refused yesterday to stop the Selective Service System from requiring that draft registrants provide their Social Security numbers on registration forms.

The American Civil Liberties Uoion is challenging the use of the Social Security numbers, saying the Privacy Act makes it illegal to use the numbers for identification without a specific law authorizing such a use.

Without ruling on the merits of that argument, U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell said he saw no reason for ending the requirement now. Nevertheless, he said that, if he ultimately rules in the ACLU's favor, registrants may be able to recover damages for being forced to give the number.

But Judge Gesell added, "It's hard for me to believe 8 million people [the prospective registrants] are trembling about giving their Social Security numbers." Under other laws they must provide the numbers for driver license identification and other purposes anyway, he noted.

2 Stoned to Death In Uganda Clashes

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 17 (AP) — A young woman and her baby were stoned to death when supporters of the Democratic Party were attacked by supporters of former President Milton Obote earlier this week in Gulu, 170 miles north of Kampala, the press reported yesterday. It said scores of other persons were injured.

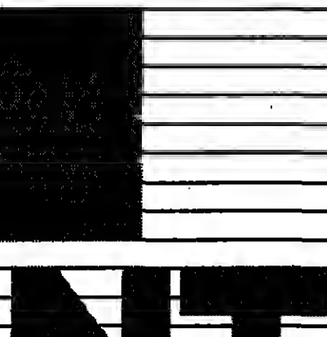
In another campaign clash, one person was reported killed and two injured at a rally Sunday in Masiudi. Reports said Pvt. Elijah Mugabe, a bodyguard of the leader of the Uganda Patriotic Movement, Yoweri Museveni, was arrested.

German Flees Small Plane

EIN, July 17 (UPI) — An man engineer escaped to st yesterday in a small plane, his family behind because e no room for them on the Bavarian state authorities

nwhile, in Berlin, a man who scale the wall separating the and Western sectors of the shot and captured by East n border guards.

engineer, who also worked as instructor, flew his Polish- model aircraft 75 miles from to the West German town where the borders of Czech- East Germany and West The man, who was told border police East Germany for


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Friday, July 18, 1980

Reagan's Third Choice

Reams of copy have been turned out in recent years by journalists and political scientists on the failings of the U.S. electoral system. Mostly they are critical of how presidential nominees are selected. But the late-night courting of former President Ford by Republican candidate Ronald Reagan focused a spotlight for a brief moment on the rarely dramatic naming of a vice presidential nominee. Everyone knows the standard criteria for choosing a running mate — he must broaden the ticket's appeal geographically, philosophically and through his experience. The Republican nominee, George Bush, qualifies highly on all counts. He is an Easterner transplanted to Texas. Mr. Reagan is from California. He is relatively moderate. Mr. Reagan is a conservative. He has served in Congress. Former governor Reagan hasn't. And he has had broad foreign policy experience as director of the CIA, ambassador to the United Nations and chief of the U.S. Mission to China. Mr. Reagan has no foreign policy experience.

Yet, Mr. Bush was not Mr. Reagan's first choice. He was not even his second choice. Mr. Reagan's preferred running mate was *Rep. Jack Kemp of New York*, a conservative in the Reagan mold, who the 69-year-old Republican candidate envisions as an ideologically acceptable successor. Mr. Bush is too moderate for Gov. Reagan's tastes. Mr. Reagan's second choice, former President Ford, is also a moderate, but he adds so much to the ticket by virtue of having been the nation's chief executive, that Mr. Reagan was willing to enter into last-minute negotiations with him about sharing the authority of the presidency in a way that has never been done before. But Mr. Ford's demands apparently went beyond anything Mr. Reagan felt he could accept.

When Gov. Reagan finally went to the convention, after hours of intense discussions with the former president himself, and between their staffs, to announce that he had picked Mr. Bush, he said he had named a man who "can enthusiastically support the platform across the board." To do that, Mr. Bush will have to reverse at least one position he consistently took while challenging Gov. Reagan for the nomination. The platform supports an anti-abortion amendment, which Mr. Bush opposed during his campaign. Mr. Bush also has consistently supported the Equal Rights Amendment, which has been dropped from the Republican platform.

The primary role of the vice president, of course, is to be prepared to take over the presidency should that become necessary. Because of Mr. Reagan's age that has taken on added importance in this year's campaign. It is especially important, therefore, that if Mr. Reagan is elected he involve his vice president more deeply in the running of the government than has been customary. The circumstances surrounding the selection of Mr. Bush do not suggest that that will be a natural or easy thing for Mr. Reagan to do. It could also prove difficult for Mr. Bush if he is called on to promote policies he finds ideologically discomfiting.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Drip, Drip

Perhaps the press pays a bit more attention to these things than the rest of you, bnt you will forgive us for observing that a hallmark of any administration is the way it defines the secrets it really means to keep, the meaures it takes to keep those secrets secret, and the further measures it takes when it discovers, as it invariably does, that its precautions have been at least selectively breached. Certainly nothing better characterized, or more hurt, the Nixon administration than its approach to the various sorts of secrets it generated. It hardly seems stretching things to suggest that in 1976 Jimmy Carter ran principally on — against — Richard Nixon's record on secrets. So it is entirely understandable that people should be curious to see how Mr. Carter handles secrets on his own.

What does the Carter record show so far? There have been no serious allegations that Mr. Carter has, for either personal or political gain, abused the label of national security and the procedures of secret-keeping available to a president in order to cover up the kind of abuses of power that, when uncovered, finished President Nixon. In that important respect his claim to "open" government is rspectable. At the same time Mr. Carter has been sorely vexed by foreign-policy leaks. As indicated in stories this week, the list is short on hombshells but medium-to-long on sensitive nuts-and-bolts items — for instance, what kind of arms should be sold to Morocco? — that no government would wish to discuss publicly, least of all while the qnestion was still undecided. As always, these leaks have come, by the administration's reckoning, from disgruntled insiders.

To plng leaks, there have evidently been no plumbers, no wiretaps and, on another level, there has been little significant (and ultimately self-defeating) narrowing of the circle of those brought into the policy-making process. But there have been a number of FBI investigations; predictably, they appear to have gotten nowhere. And Mr. Carter has gotten mad enough to threaten to fire State Department officials from whose "area" the leak came — though his precise words in this matter are uncertain. Frankly, we have no complaint about all this: if, as we believe, it's up to the press to dig out secrets, it's up to the government to keep them. Presidents tend to see a necessity, where journalists often see at best a mere convenience, in maintaining confidentiality in internal decision-making and in certain dealings with foreign governments. That is where the war is fought and, we would say, Mr. Carter has fought fair.

Something else cries to be said, bowever, about the report that in respect to the Morocco story last October, I-didn't-leak-it affidvits were either solicited from his top national security aides by Mr. Carter or volunteered by them. There may be fio way for an administration to chase leaks without hruising the sensibilities of people down in the ranks, as the president has done. But to nourish an atmosphere in which the confidence of one's elite advisers is somehow called into question? Only a few months earlier, in his "malaise" period, Mr. Carter had brought about a set of circumstances in which his whole Cabinet was allowed or encouraged to say it would resign. There's a pattern here. It is a strange way to earn the full trust and loyalty of one's closest advisers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Small Fix

Barbara Gordon, the author of the best-selling "I'm Dancing as Fast as I Can," took Valium regularly for nine years, then ended up in a mental hospital when she tried to quit cold turkey. Betty Ford got hooked on Valium, alcohol and other drugs. And Leland Ahern of Altoona, Pa., who experienced sharp withdrawal symptoms when he stopped taking Valium after seven years, founded "Valium Anonymous" to help other addicts quit. All three were victims of the pill-popping habit that has produced what many call an overmedicated United States. So it is a relief to note that the Federal Food and Drug Administration and the drug industry have taken a small step toward limiting the indiscriminate use of so-called minor tranquilizers, including Valium, Librium and Miltown.

Tranquilizers are undeniably useful in coping with real crisis or treating mental illness. But millions of Americans take them routinely to deal with the stress of everyday living — an elevator ride, a social event, a speech, an exam. Doctors find it easier to reach for the *prescription pad than to talk to patients* about their anxieties. And patients jump for a chemical fix rather than confront the tough and unpleasant features of life.

The main users, and victims, are women. Incredibly, more than 20 million Americans are expected to take a single tranquilizer — Valium — during the year.

When used so freely, even the safest drugs — and minor tranquilizers are among the safest — are bound to cause adverse effects in some people. Tranquilizers cause twice as many emergency room visits each year as "hard" drugs like heroin, morphine and cocaine. Many long-term users become physically or psychologically dependent on tranquilizers without realizing it. A study just issued by the National Institute of Aging says *tranquilizers contribute to confusion in elderly patients*. Clearly, people need help to avoid the misuse of these often useful drugs.

Government and industry have now agreed to warn doctors that minor tranquilizers are not suitable for relieving the stress of "everyday life." That can help, because many doctors overprescribe. But a warning is needed also for the patients. They should be taught that a pill from the doctor is not always the best medicine. The quick chemical fix that seems so soothing can do more harm than good over the long run.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

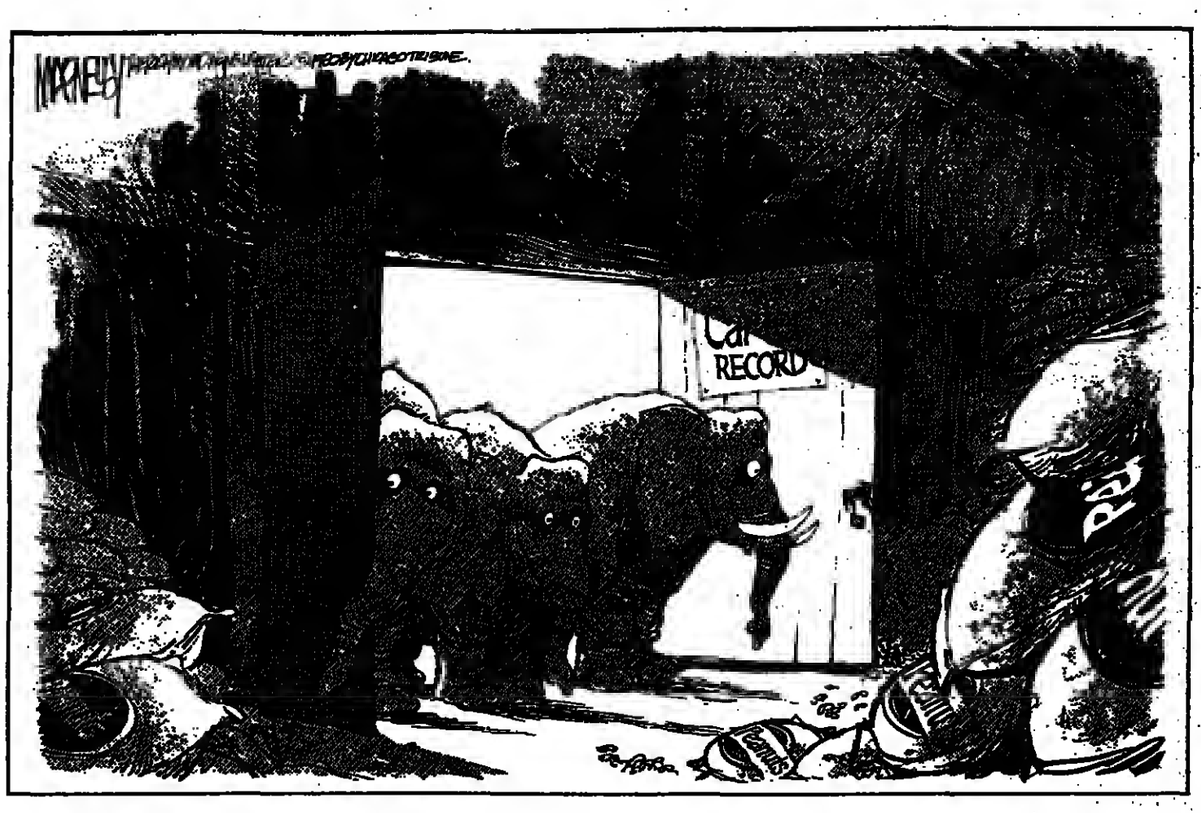
July 18, 1905

NEW YORK — James Breen, a young man of 25, was electrocuted today for the murder of a saloon-keeper without provocation. Breen entered the death chamber escorted by two priests. He carried a crucifix and repeated a prayer after the priests, walking steadily to the ehair, in which he was firmly strapped down by the attendants. Ten seconds later, a current of 1,780 volts was turned on, and life was declared extinct. During the shock, water from the sponge that is placed on the head of the condemned dripped down the man's neck and formed an arc light, which burned the man's linen collar. This incident will lead to a modification of the helmet for future executions.

Fifty Years Ago

July 18, 1930

LONDON — "Neither necessary nor desirable" is the verdict of the British govenment on Aristide Briand's plan for a European federation. The British comment on Mr. Briand's proposal naturally sugar-coats this rather bitter pill with the usual polite phrases of diplomatie intercourse, but the quoted phrase appears in its text. British opposition is catalogued under three main heads: 1. That the plan would lead to confusion and rivalry with the League of Nations. 2. That there is danger of causing "anxiety or "resentment" in other continents. 3. That as a member of the British Commonwealth, this country has special non-European problems of its own.



Reagan in Foreign Affairs: Scary

By Anthony Lewis

DETROIT — The fundamental responsibility of a U.S. president is in foreign policy. There, as in economic affairs, this Republican convention has had a unifying theme: the incompetence of Jimmy Carter. Henry Kissinger put it: "Another four years like the last four will make disaster irretrievable."

The Carter record is plenty vulnerable. But is the alternative prospect reassuring? Not when you look at the words of Ronald Reagan. On his record there is too much of the silly and the scary.

"Let's not delude ourselves," he told Karen Elliott House of the Wall Street Journal last month. "The Soviet Union underlies all the unrest that is going on. If they weren't engaged in this game of dominoes, there wouldn't be any hot spots in the world."

In Reagan's mind, then, race and poverty and religion and nationalism do not figure as basic causes of conflict. The Arab-Israel dispute, terrorism in *Ireland*, unrest in *South Africa* and India and Turkey — the Russians are behind them all. It is a view divorced from reality.

When Ecuador seized U.S. tuna boats in 1975 for fishing inside its declared sea limit, Reagan wrote in a newspaper column that he would have dispatched destroyers "to cruise, say, 13 miles off the shore of Ecuador."

His answer to North Korea's taking of the Pueblo, he said, would have been to send this message: "Send our ship and our men out within six hours or we're coming in to get them; and we'll use planes, guns, torpedoes, whatever it takes."

Off-the-hip comments of that kind were cited by aides to President Ford during the nomination battle four years ago to show that Reagan was "bellicose." Another adjective for them is simple-minded. And even as Reagan has become more deliberate in his remarks on foreign affairs over recent months, that quality has remained. It is a sense that he is somehow not connected with the world as it is.

In an interview published by the National Journal last March he said, "Egypt is kind of on the outs with all of its Arab allies." The United States should move bases into Egypt, he said, and if possible get Sandi Arabia to join in — "It would be a signal to the rest of the Arab world of some acceptability of Egypt and help to solve that Middle East problem."

The simplicity of that approach to an extremely difficult set of relationships was breathtaking. So was Reagan's next suggestion, that the NATO Alliance extend its treaty area to cover the Middle East.

Amazing Intelligence

In the same interview, warning against the Finlandization of Europe, he said: "I happen to know that the Soviet Union has been appealing to West Germany to break away and sign its own agreement and treaty with them, and the bait that they have been holding out is Iranian and Saudi Arabian oil. I know that for a fact." Where did he get that amazing intelligence?

Despite his expressed determination to resist Soviet expansionism — to "eyeball it with Russia," as he said in 1976 — he seemed for a long time to be prepared for a break in U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China. But lately his advisers have explained that he would not insist on restoring formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan, a step which would move Peking to break relations; and the platform reflects that view.

Another inconsistency in the anti-Soviet posture remains, however. Both Reagan and the Republican platform call for the lifting of the grain embargo imposed by President Carter when the Russians occupied Afghanistan.

The excuse for this curious position is that the embargo is incomplete and is unfair to the U.S. farmer. In fact, the embargo has put a significant burden on the Russians; Argentina has made up some but much less than half of the shortfall. The real reason for the Reagan view is evidently just politics: to get farm votes. For that he is ready to kill one U.S. policy that has actually demonstrated a will to respond to Soviet aggression.

Reagan and the platform seem to share one large and dangerously wrong-headed assumption: that the United States has or can acquire the power to act effectively on its own in the world. There is talk about working with the U.S. allies. But there is little recognition that they have real interests, in some ways different from ours: that, for example, the Europeans have important trading relationships with the Soviet Union.

Supporters of Reagan have been trying to persuade friends around the world that he is a shrewd man with sound views on foreign policy. They have not made much progress. Politicians and diplomats in Western Europe and elsewhere are frankly scared, of his ignorance as much as of any specific views.

One Israeli politician who knows him remarked: "I find him as knowledgeable on the Middle East as I am on the Hollywood movie industry."

It is his failure, almost his refusal to learn, that is remarkable. No one, American or a friend of the United States, can have any illusions about Carter's skills or steadfastness in foreign policy. But Reagan, over many years as a presidential candidate, has not made himself even basically informed. And that is scary.

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On Giving an Acceptance Speech

By William Safire

DETROIT —"I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people. Give me your help, not just to win the votes alone, but to win in this crusade to restore America to its own people."

Those ringing words — submitted to Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 by either Raymond Moley or Samuel Rosenman, depending on whose memoirs you believe — set the modern standard for a political convention's acceptance address.

Ronald Reagan was doing what he calls the final "jewelry work" on a speech of his own conception, crafted by writer Peter Hannaford, with contributions by Richard Whalen, William Gavin, George Gilder, Peter Rustoven and others.

As FDR demonstrated, a challenger's acceptance speech must show a grasp of what his campaign is about, combined with an emotional uplift in a style of his own. Here is a brief checklist to help the viewer judge the thematic and oratorical content of the Reagan acceptance.

1. Getting under way. Did the speaker horse around, building a false tension, or did he trigger the initial emotional release of the convention with the words "I accept your nomination" up early?

2. Viewing with alarm. Without drawing up a laundry list of complaints, the compleat acceptor is expected to touch the bases of discontent: with Reagan, this is likely to be a denunciation of defeatism, a blast at the "trust me" plea that proved so untrustworthy, and the back of his hand to "the dead hand of federal government." This is the tried-and-true "had enough?" technique. Specifically, he will point out that U.S. defense strength is at its lowest ebb in a generation, while the Russians (not "the Soviets," as diplomats say) are spending three times as much as we do on strategic arms and are increasing that by 4 to 5 percent a year.

3. Outlining his answer. The challenger will seek to embody this year's role-reversals of the parties, seizing the high ground of growth and productivity. Reagan's pledge to cut taxes now as well as later will be given philosophic context, and tied to restraint in spending and to regulatory relief; only by "setting our house in order" can the United States lay the basis for renewed strength in the world. From that position of strength, and with a coherent world view, the challenger will propose to negotiate with the Russians.

4. Reassuring the worried. One test of the speech will be: Is it inclusionary? He is not on the stump, but the bully pulpit: Reagan's drafts did not trot out the horrible examples of welfarist excess, but reaffirmed the responsibility to maintain a safety net for all those who need help. The word "prudence" should show up. Feminists may note that if "mankind" is used, it will pass the candidates' lips as the newly acceptable "humankind."

5. Evoking past greatness. The source of quotations is significant. A choice of Tom Paine signals toleration of dissent, while the choice of The Federalist Papers shows respect for intellect. A Lincoln quote is always in order, provided it is not the usual "we must think anew," which holds so many Republican speakers in thrall. The American spirit should be invoked, offering hope that we can recapture control of our own destiny, and an FDR quotation would be apt in a speech by a former Democrat.

6. Providing catnip for commentators. *A successful acceptance* should not only enable adman Peter Dailey to sniff out applause lines for TV spots ("Let's put Americans to work"), but should fuel profound speculation by the long-headed chin-pullers of punditry. A "new coalition" is too hackneyed and too often associated with overt political activity: better, it is thought, to call for a "community of shared values." That web connects diffuse concerns for family ties, the work *ethic, neighborhood pride, peace*, freedom and whatever else is good that seems to be on the wane.

7. Trying out a slogan. Jimmy Carter floated out "the New Spirit" seven times in his inaugural address, and "the New Foundation" later — both slogans crumbled dispiritedly. This 1980 Republican Convention has been touting "a new beginning," which was Ed Muskie's 1972 slogan, and that warmed-over phrase should be ending soon.

Watch for a new something in Reagan's acceptance, repeated once, and not capitalized in the text — if it catches on, fine, and if not, no straining is showed. One of the thoughts has been about a "new compact," to characterize the community of shared values in criterion six. The speechwriters are aware that if "the new compact" takes off, wags will talk of powder puffs in mirrored boxes, and cartoonists will portray the Reagan administration tooling along in a small car. But "The New Deal" was derided as "the no-deal" and "the raw deal," and that never stopped the New Dealers.

8. Inspiring the nation with a peroration. In the final three minutes of an acceptance speech, tradition permits the candidate a certain latitude of patriotic or personal emotion; what would be dismissed as sentimental or even cloying in other circumstances is not ont of place on this occasion. If a peroration misses, it is schmaltz; if it hits, it is leadership.

Advisers and writers not otherwise *uptight or secretive about the* contents of the Reagan acceptance speech fall absolutely silent when questioned about the peroration. At least one retired presidential speechwriter would suggest concluding with a message to 52 forgotten Americans prohibited from attending any political convention or partaking of the other freedoms the rest of us take for granted. The most memorable and effective conclusion is not one that brings *conventioneers to their feet* but one that leaves the nation with a lump in its throat.

We'll see whether Reagan and his writers are up to it. Around some celestial radio set, FDR, Moley and Rosenman will be listening.

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Letters

View From Burundi

The International Herald Tribune of June 13 published an article on its front page under the title "Ethnic Split Gives Burundi an Air of Siege" which had been printed by the The New York Times of June 8, under the byline of Gregory Jaynes. Mr. Jaynes begins by telling the readers of the IHT that Burundi is under Communist control and referring to the supposed presence of *military maintenance teams* from Cuba for a nonexistent air force.

For the uninformed reader, it appears that Burundi cooperates only with Koreans, Chinese, Russians and Cubans.

To further his goal of systematically misinforming, Mr. Jaynes makes no mention of the excellent relations of cooperation and friendship in many fields that exist between the Republic of Burundi and Belgium, France, West Germany and the United States. These relations continue to expand to our great satisfaction.

How could a journalist who spent only three days in Burundi (May 28 to 31) for the first time and who, furthermore, refused to meet any official responsible for the nation's economic and social life, assert that it is difficult to gather information in Burundi?

If he had asked officials or diplomats accredited to Burundi, he could have learned, for instance, that the members of government do not all belong to one single ethnic group, and that there are only three military men among the 18 members of government.

He could have learned that, since 1976, President Bagaza has traveled unceasingly throughout the country to confer with local groups and populations, and that he visited more than twice the 79 municipalities and work sites with his Land Rover and not in a limousine, without the unneeded protection of armored cars or, even less, armed helicopters.

Foreign diplomats travel freely throughout Burundi and it may well be that it is in Burundi that they have the least difficulty in all of Africa in meeting government ministers. It is a cutting insult to Western diplomats to allow it to be said that their only source of information is their household domestic staff, while Mr. Jaynes refers later in his article to meetings that these diplomats have had with the president of the republic.

Thus, it follows that the author of the article strayed unfortunately from the rigorous discipline of his profession and tried to inform an American public not familiar with the facts of Africa, in general and Burundi, in particular, before learning these facts himself.

This was an obviously dangerous undertaking.

GERARD WAKARERWA.
Ambassador,
Republic of Burundi.
Paris.

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Remind... per Loan
On Foo...
Shortag...
By Jonathan P...
LONDON — A worse... hunger situation is a... ant story in the newsro... through the back copie... year's newspapers and n... say the hunger in Cambod... *ger in Africa has not been...* ly covered. And even if o... the press is a little slow to... story, there is often son... Mrs. Melissa Wells, the... and courageous UN De... Program representative i... who will call up her journ... political friends and mak... issue gets an airing an... agencies are shamed into...
What is missing too o... ever, is an appreciation o... *term worldwide trends.* ... awesome statistic of all i... ing the last 10 years in 58... developing countries, foo... tion grew more slowly th... tion. Last year, for the... since 1975 and only for... time since World War... food production per per... ed. If North America a... last year had not chalked... cant increases, the globa... could look worse than th... are.
Nothing, however, can... fact that three things are h... There is a slowing do... growth of food product... developing countries. Th... of malnourished people... ing and food import... steadily rising.
The news now coming i... the rest of 1980 will only... problems. In South Amer... ca and Brazil, there ar... droughts. In Asia, Bangl... South Korea look as if th... import substantial qua... cereals. In Africa, perhaps... ty of countries will need t... their food imports this ye... gate imports into all the d... countries will rise by at le... cent to reach a new reco... 85 million tons. Compare... *the insignificant amounts* ... in the 1950s: the 20 million... ported in the early 196... million tons in the early 19...
If present trends conti... will require 145 million... 1990, 80 million of whic... needed by the poorer co... Asia and Africa.
In a time of increased... stringency, these poor co... not have the wherewithal... food imports, in these am...
Zaire, for example, ... years ago was a net food... now spends $300 million... third of its export earning... imports. *This is a major fa...* economic problems. The... cereal imports into d... countries rose from $3 ... 1970 to over $16 billion... This is an annual cost incr... percent compared with a y... crease of 8 percent. The d... countries are paying out... food than they are receivi... eign aid for everything.
It now seems clear that... years or so of food prices... falling, there is now a... steady long-term upwar... ment. This basically reflec... that until recently most in... production came from either... ing new land into prod... from simple technological... sations like irrigation and... cation of fertilizer.
The world, however, is... out of spare cultivable lan... duction increases must e... more intensive methods... quires an increase in the... phisticated technology a... complicated scientific... throughs in plant research... lizer use.
An end to the embargo... sales to the Soviet Uni... give a sharp upward pu... market. There is also se... *cern that the United Stat...* usually provides 75 perce... grain in international trad... to have its production... drought this year.
The United States has ... thought by some experts... vulnerable cog in the wo... machine and it looks as if... maximum strain is app... Drought this year could... to a number of highly reg... matologists, be just the be... a run of bad years.
Shortages in the develop... tries, if they continue to b... their present rate, are bou... situation to bid up prices m... they are going up already.
There was a time when... like this were at least dis... Western economic summ... came the interest of high... like former Secretary of S... ry Kissinger. It is difficult... find even a reference to th... in the speeches of major... figures. Every country a... view the food problem onl... the narrow lens of its own... lar concerns. No one is a... gether the particles that... the whole picture.
©1980, International Herald...

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...ner of Jimm...

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Repayment Terms Unspecified

Billy Carter Loan Unsigned, Libyan Says

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — A spokesman for the Libyan diplomatic mission maintained yesterday that the $220,000 his government has paid Billy Carter this year should be treated like any other loan, even though the loan papers have yet to be signed.

Ali Houderi, spokesman for the Libyan People's Bureau, said bank officials in Tripoli still have all the papers involved in the arrangement whereby the president's brother got the money.

Mr. Carter disclosed the payments — a $20,000 installment in January and $200,000 in April — when he registered as a foreign agent for the Libyan government last week under a court order obtained by the Justice Department.

A Libyan diplomat said he felt Billy Carter had been done a disservice by being forced to file as a foreign agent, with all the attendant publicity, "as though something wrong was going on."

U.S. Account

Justice Department lawyers characterized the payments as compensation for his promotional work on behalf of the Libyan government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi in 1978 and 1979. They said he was also "held out to Libyan officials to the U.S. business community as a commercial intermediary through whom certain business entities could deal with Libya."

Mr. Carter, however, said the money provided to him "was a loan and not a gift."

"The people from Libya are friends of mine," he said yesterday in a television interview. "I got it [the money] from them because I couldn't get it from a bank."

He indicated that he had been pressed for funds because of controversial ties with the Libyan government. He said he had lost the lucrative business arrangements that used to provide him with income earlier in the Carter administration.

Carter would probably not have to pay income taxes on the money if it is a loan or gift, but he would if it were compensation for services rendered.

Terms Unspecified

So far, neither Mr. Carter nor the Libyans have given any indication whether the "loan" is to be repaid or what the interest rates will be. Mr. Houderi said he was not familiar with those details.

Mr. Carter said he listed all his property and assets, including a "substantial," Mr. Houderi said. He was supposed to get $500,000, but did not because of bureaucratic problems. "Some did not get all of it." He said a representative of the Foreign Trade Bank in Tripoli was scheduled to come to the United States this month and complete the deal, but did not take place. Mr. Houderi said he did not know why.

Justice Department officials, who were reportedly planning to check on the details of a proposed deal that Mr. Carter presented to the Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Fla., when he told executives there that he might be able to get their Charter Oil Co. subsidiary a bigger allocation of Libyan oil.

Charter Oil had been getting 100,000 to 125,000 barrels a day from the National Oil Corp. of Libya for a huge refinery in the Bahamas in which it bought a half interest last year, but it was cut back starting May 1 to 60,000 barrels a day. Mr. Carter said in his registration statement that he expected to get a commission from Charter Oil if its Libyan oil allocation were increased.

Charter Oil officials, however, have said that Mr. Carter did not contact them until this year. Mr. Carter said he and a colleague, Henry Coleman, first broached the idea to Libyan officials a full year earlier, in March of 1979. That was when Charter initiated its purchase of the Bahamian refinery and the other properties of the Carey Energy Co., which was deeply in debt to the Libyans.

One of Mr. Carter's lawyers, Stephen Pollak, said yesterday that he was not aware of any other instances in which Mr. Carter undertook to act as an intermediary between Libya and U.S. companies.

Magazine Says U.S. Runs Spy Operation in Europe

LONDON, July 17 (AP) — The weekly New Statesman reported today that the U.S. National Security Agency is running a major "big ear" spying operation on government, corporation and individual telephone and telex lines throughout Europe from a secret telecommunications center in northern England.

There was no immediate comment from U.S. officials, but both the British Defense Ministry and the Post Office denied the article, saying the facility in question is a "relay communications center for United States forces in Europe, its main purpose being rapid and secure communications."

Journalists Duncan Campbell and Linda Melvern named the closely guarded, 562-acre Menwith Hill base in Yorkshire County 170 *miles (280 kilometers) north of London.*

800 Employees

They said the center, run in close partnership with the British Post Office, is the largest and most secret civilian listening, post maintained by the NSA outside the United States. "Unless the KGB [Soviet security police] has something even bigger, [it] appears to be the biggest tapping center in the world."

The magazine said that more than 800 employees at the center work round the clock "sifting the communications of private citizens, corporations and governments for information of political or economic valne to the U.S. intelligence community."

"From its heavily guarded operations room a special high capacity cable runs underground to the Post Office microwave tower at Hunters Stones five miles away: This provides an umbilical link into the international telephone and telex system running through Britain. A direct tap which is placed on lines to France and elsewhere in Europe has been in operation for more than 15 years."

Among unnamed sources the magazine quoted were:

- An ex-NSA analyst who said he had seen a document giving the base authority for tapping the telephone lines to Europe.
- A high-ranking intelligence consultant still working for the U.S. intelligence community.
- A former British military officer who had visited the center, which he said housed hundreds of millions of dollars worth of computer, communications and satellite tracking equipment.

Earlier Report

Mr. Campbell's earlier allegations in the New Statesman that Britain is running its own widespread internal eavesdropping operation embarrassed the government last February.

He reported at that time that the *British secret service and police use* a phone tapping and bugging operation codenamed "Tinkerbell" to spy on embassies, even friendly ones like the United States, and thousands of diplomats, lawmakers, union leaders and strike organizers.

The government denied charges that eavesdropping has grown so extensive in Britain that it is beyond government control and a threat to civil liberties. But shortly afterwards it appointed a senior judge to act as watchdog on telephone tapping.

China Workers Elect Top Factory Official

PEKING, July 17 (Reuters) — An *unprofitable hair-dryer factory in* central China has allowed its 200 workers to elect the factory manager and is instituting a bonus system aimed at making it profitable.

The Workers Daily said today that one factory workshop had produced less than 600 hair dryers a month but that, after the institution of a quota system and bonuses, production had risen to 1,500. The factory is one of the first in China to hold a direct election for the top post. Managers are usually appointed by the Communist Party.

U.S. Moving New Unit to Arabian Sea

Sends 1,800 Marines, 5 Amphibious Ships

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT) — President Carter has ordered a new assault force of 1,800 Marines and five amphibious warships into the Indian Ocean, administration officials said yesterday. They said the purpose was to underscore the U.S. military presence in the region.

The officials said that the ships, led by the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal, were to move south last night through the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean, and in seven days join a battle group headed by the aircraft carrier Constellation.

The Marine battalion will be the second deployed to the Indian Ocean. The first arrived on June 1 from Hawaii. The dispatch of the new landing force is the first *significant* Marine rotation in the Indian Ocean area since the unsuccessful attempt in April to rescue the hostages in Tehran.

With the arrival of the five amphibious ships, the U.S. fleet in the Arabian Sea — at the northwestern end of the Indian Ocean — will number 24 ships, including 17 fighting ships and seven support vessels. The Soviet Union has 25 ships in the region, of which 10 are fighting craft and 15 are support ships.

No Exercise Plans

The new assault battalion is scheduled to make port calls. The officials said that no exercises had been planned, but they did not rule *out the possibility.*

The Guadalcanal carries helicopters similar to those used for the attempted rescue mission in Iran. Two other ships in the amphibious flotilla also have helicopter landing platforms. In addition to infantry, the new battalion has artillery, tanks and anti-tank units, combat engineers and support forces to make it a self-sustaining unit for a short time.

Meanwhile, seven cargo ships with weapons, ammunition and supplies for a 12,000-man Marine Corps brigade are sailing toward the Indian Ocean, where they will be stationed at Diego Garcia.

Those ships have been ordered to wait there, or nearby, for the possible arrival of Marines who would be flown there to draw weapons and equipment in the event of an emergency. Officials said the movement of the new assault unit was not connected with the provisional supply buildup.

One of the Soviet ships in the region is the Ivan Rogov, an assault ship similar to the Guadalcanal that is believed to carry 500 naval infantry, the equivalent of Marines. It was last reported in the Gulf of Aden, through which the Guadalcanal must pass to reach the U.S. fleet.

Art

Nudes in Mural Touch Off Controversy in China

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — When a group of Chinese officials *walked into a restaurant at the new* airport here, a waitress rushed over to a mural and pulled a white silk curtain across part of it. For good measure she shoved a coat rack in front of the picture and locked the dining room. But the members of the delegation, their curiosity stirred, peeked behind the curtain.

They found an exuberant painting that has embroiled the Communist hierarcby and the artistie community in a controversy, reflecting continued ambivalence over how far to go in liberalizing art and literature. The mural, in luminous tropical shades of green and blue, shows two nude women bathers among its hundred figures.

Artists have maintained that there is nothing improper about the nudes since the painting depicts the *annual spring water festival of the* Dai ethnic minority in the southwest, near the Thai and Vietnamese frontiers. The Dai people celebrate a folk tale in which a beautiful maiden is purified by being splashed with water after killing a demon. The Dais bathe nude during the festival.

Acclaimed at Dedication

When the mural was displayed at the airport's dedicarion last winter, it was acclaimed in magazines and on television as a sign of the progress made toward liberalizing art since the 1976 downfall of the Gang of Four, the name given to a group of Politburo members who played an active role in the Cultural Revolution.

During the Cultural Revolution an artist who dared to sketch a nude would have been labeled decadent. The current leaders have insisted that they want to "to let a hundred flowers blossom," that is, encourage literary and artistic diversity free of party interference.

Nevertheless, arguments have surrounded the mural since the artist, Yuan Yunsheng, submitted preliminary drawings for it more than a year ago. The party bureaucrats who oversee the artistic establishment objected to the inclusion of the nudes, according to friend of Yuan. Work on the painting was so delayed that a plane had to be flown to Canton to pick up more paint, bought in Hong Kong, to enable the artist to finish in time for the dedication.



Jon Wong, The New York Times

Mural at Peking airport includes two nude women bathers among its hundred figures.

In 1957 Yuan was sent to work on a farm for several years after being denounced in an anti-rightist campaign. He was later banished to teach art at a workers' "cultural palace" in the northeast.

The minister of culture, Huang Zhen, former head of the Chinese liaison office in Washington and an artist himself, was reportedly furious when he saw the mural. Other senior leaders then came to view it.

Dais Not Embarassed

Deng Xiaoping, the senior deputy premier, is said to have approved it, but Hua Guofeng, premier and chairman of the Communist Party, did not and called for a special meeting of representatives of minorities to determine whether they were offended. Yuan was present at the gathering, although not allowed to speak, according to his friend. In the end the Dai representatives not only denied being embarrassed by the nudes but thought that all figures should have been without clothes.

Some Communist leaders, dissatisfied, produced a letter from officials of the Dai region asserting that the mural was an insult. Yuan's supporters noted that the officials were ethnic Chinese rather than members of Dai minority.

Eventually a floor-length curtain was decided on as a temporary remedy, covering only the portion containing the nudes. Yuan sees it as a compromise solution that would have been worse in the past, his friend reported. "China is going forward step by step," he was said to have told his colleagues.

The artist feels that he has already won a significant victory because the government has dropped another objection to his work: that by elongating the shape of the women he was guilty of the bourgeois sin of "distortion," a step on the road to Western abstract art. Official artistic canons insist on realism in painting.

The controversy persists. The director of the party's propaganda department, Wang Renzhong, called in Yuan and asked him if he "would consider changing the painting," a friend of the artist said. Yuan is said to have refused, asserting that such a move would make China the butt of international ridicule, especially since the mural is in a room supposedly reserved for foreigners.

Artist Promoted

In a sign of some progress toward liberalizing the arts, the 43-year-old artist has not only survived the tempest but has been promoted to a teaching post in the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Peking and has been offered the chance to paint a mural in a new hotel.

But no more nudes, be has told his friends. The newpaper for intellectuals, the Guangming Daily, said last month that nudes were beautiful but that China is not ancient Greece, and it is better not to display *them publicly.*

Atlantic Alliance Gropes for New Military Strategy

(Continued from Page 1)

resistance. France's foreign minister, voicing a widespread European view, called at one point for outside help. But it turned out that other Europeans, had in fact, U.S. assistance.

The European governments, interested in shoring up Western positions and stepping into U.S. defense plans, favor a division of labor in the Atlantic Alliance.

West Germany and Britain clashed with U.S. officials. A German Cabinet minister reportedly told visiting U.S. officials Washington: "The threat is in the Third World, so we should concentrate on consolidating the balance of power there wherever it is still possible." Replied a U.S. policymaker: "It's too late to succeed in Pakistan; we have to re-allocate Western resources to confront the Soviet forces."

The Carter doctrine, drawing a U.S. military circle around the Gulf, incurs criticism that a high-profile U.S. presence is potentially destabilizing for the Arab regimes it is meant to shield.

"But Europeans secretly are in two minds about the U.S. move," a Western diplomat says. Although the subject is not aired publicly, the U.S. force — a brigade whose forward elements could land at a day's notice in the Gulf — might be able to seize oil wells in a crisis.

The force could be built to 12,000 men and 300 tanks in a week by cargo planes and ships ferrying prepositioned supplies and troops from Diego Garcia, the strategic Indian Ocean base developed by U.S. forces, and by using facilities in nearby countries. Even at full strength, it could be quickly overwhelmed by Soviet units using bases in nearby Afghanistan.

"It is only a tripwire that could set off U.S. escalation elsewhere," an official said. Countered Newsweek magazine: "It's a risky strategy that has never been tested — in effect, getting there firstest with the leastest."

Born of weakness, the U.S. force marks revived Western interest in regaining the ability to move fast in the Middle East and Africa after years of preparing for slogging European warfare.

France and Britain, on a smaller scale, are pressing ahead with the development of strike forces.

French intervention units — which have to be selected to exclude draftees, who cannot be assigned to combat duty outside France — are training in every branch of the armed forces.

Britain has earmarked Marine commandos for intervention outside NATO. Margaret Thatcher's government also favors recreating an assault paratroop battalion trained to jump in enemy-held terrain, and the Royal Air Force has started lengthening the fuselages of their C-130 Hercules — the transport used by Israel in the Entebbe raid.

Welcoming the new European capability, a U.S. official said: "There are scenarios France or Britain could handle alone, avoiding any superpower involvement."

Lack Airlift

These European forces' role is constricted by their small size and budgets. They lack airlift: When France intervened in Zaire two years ago, U.S. C-141 Starlifters and C-5 *Galaxies (authorized at a* hasty U.S.-French meeting in Stuttgart) hauled helicopters and vehicles to the drop zone. Chad sank into chaos this spring when France withdrew its troops rather than intervene without African political support to quell a small civil war.

In NATO, a post-Afghanistan plan is quietly advancing in consultations among allied governments to help U.S. power reach other troublespots.

Tentative plans call for U.S. troops, earmarked to reinforce Europe in wartime, to be despatched elsewhere: In West Germany, for example, reservists would take over some logistics duties currently assigned to U.S. units. European governments would grant U.S. overflight rights to the Middle East — in contrast to European refusal during the Arab-Israeli war in 1973.

Repair Balance

The European theater itself, focus of East-West confrontation for 30 years, today appears a stable front, and Europeans' nuclear commitments are a successful example of Western defense collaboration.

NATO's decision last December to install 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe showed the Alliance's ability, spurred by U.S. and West German urging, to repair a worsening nuclear balance spearheaded by the Soviet Union's new mobile SS-20 missiles. By establishing NATO committees to prepare the missile program and guide the associated disarmament proposals, the Alliance expanded multi-national decision-sharing.

The allies agreed on the missiles *despite active Soviet and leftist op*position. Many U.S. specialists, for instance, now argue that NATO erred in justifying its new missiles by the Soviet SS-20 program and thus making Western nuclear decisions hostage to Soviet policy options.

But controversy seems bound to continue until the first missiles are deployed in 1983.

The Netherlands, where the churches lead active anti-nuclear lobbies, already has obtained a NATO pledge to reduce its nuclear responsibility. U.S. and West German officials, arguing that the Soviet Union's recent acceptance of arms talks has vindicated NATO's decision to deploy the new missiles and force Moscow to the bargaining table, have urged Belgian compliance to strengthen NATO's negotiating position. Instead, Belgium this week indefinitely postponed a decision on whether to accept a contingent of missiles.

In European defense debates, arms control has influential supporters. West Germany, despite its support of the missiles, says that U.S. abandonment of the SALT 2 treaty — signed, but unratified — would create a crisis in the Alliance.

Yet U.S. public opinion appears increasingly disenchanted with arms control just as Europeans are embracing the concept as a cheaper way of attaining military balance and a useful means of placating leftist opinion.

Disarmament disagreements, however, pale alongside the probable European reaction to any U.S. attempt, as proposed by Mr. Reagan, to launch a new arms race designed to bankrupt the Soviet economy. European planners fear that it could provoke Moscow into quick aggression. "It's a time for trying to restore Western strength without shouting about it," a former French official said.

Even successful arms control, coupled with the new Western defense programs, will not enable the United States and its European allies to recover soon a nuclear superiority that is militarily significant or even psychologically reassuring. For this decade, Europe and the U.S. appear doomed to stop the gap by uneasy adjustments.

Dancer-Singer Eddie Jackson Dies, Long a Partner of Jimmy Durante

LOS ANGELES, July 17 (UPI) — Eddie Jackson, 84, Jimmy Durante's gravel-voiced sidekick in the comedian's first nightclub acts later on radio and television, died yesterday of complications from a massive stroke.

Jackson, who has been confined to his home since 1971 with a heart ailment and a series of minor strokes, was hospitalized Monday in critical condition.

The comedian was a singing waiter at the old Club Alamo in Harlem in 1923 when he met Durante, began a partnership and friendship that continued for 56 years until the entertainer's death in January.

They first appeared with Durante and a five-piece Dixieland band — Mr. Jackson strutting and singing out old songs — and then in 1928 he joined Durante and Lou Clayton in the "Clayton, Jackson and Durante" singing and comedy team at Durante's Club Durant.

"We was a team," Mr. Jackson recalled years later. "Lou did the dancing, Jimmy played piano and told jokes. I sang and strutted. Nobody struts no more. I'm the last one."

The trio disbanded during the Depression, but Durante frequently featured Mr. Jackson in dance and song acts in the 1950s on his television shows.

Josephine Pomerance

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT) — Josephine Wertheim Pomerance, 69, a leader in the U.S. peace movement and consultant to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Mrs. Pomerance's personal fight for peace began in 1950 when, after taking part in Civil Defense drills, her children developed nightmares about being bombed.

"I thought it all right if a mother had to get up nights with measles or chicken pox, but to have to comfort her children because of fear of nuclear bombing was a little too much," she said in an interview some years later. "It was time a mother did something."

She joined the Women's International League. Then, with Agnes Morley, she founded the Committee for World Development and World Disarmament, a service group providing information and speakers on disarmament and economic development.

DEATH NOTICE

Management and Staff of SITA
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE
DE TELECOMMUNICATIONS
AERONAUTIQUES
have to announce the death of
M. Georges MONNIOT
Officier de la Légion d'Honneur
Croix de Guerre 1939-1945
Médaille Militaire
Officier dans l'Ordre d'Orange-Nassau
Director General of SITA (1949-1976)
died on July 15th, 1980 in his 70th year.
The funeral service will be held on Saturday, July 19th, at 11 a.m. at Saint-Jean-Baptiste de la Salle, 158 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 NEUILLY-S.-SEINE.
Interment 112 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 NEUILLY-S.-SEINE.

Education

Exchange Program Seeks to Promote Study Abroad

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON (IHT) — To meet the challenges facing educational exchanges, a program Called the International Student Exchange Program (ISEP) is just picking up steam.

Its goal is to give students throughout the world the chance to study in another country without worrying about the educational cost or red tape.

Under the plan, students purchase a year of education at another school by paying only what their home institutions charge. No money is paid by one institution to another, and there is no application fee for students.

"Through ISEP," explained executive director Gretchen Carroll, "U.S. students will pay tuition, room and board to their home institutions and exchange places for one year with students from participating institutions outside the United States." Similarly, students from abroad will pay their home institutions.

Program's Aim

She said that what made the program *unusual was that it is particu*larly "geared to students at public institutions, even on the community and junior college level, whose tuition is minimal and who normally couldn't afford to study abroad."

Ms. Carroll described ISEP's aim as being "to create an administrative and financial structure which will facilitate the regular exchange of both undergraduate and graduate students on a one-to-one basis between U.S. institutions and others in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Canada."

Operating on the premise that the cost of education varies little from institution to institution and country to country, ISEP feels that a year of education purchased at one school has the same market value as a year of education at another, and as such is a fair swap.

ISEP participants are fully matriculated in the host school and take regular classes with degree candidates. "The program is designed to involve institutions as a whole, drawing on both faculty and staff, in the hope that the institutions involved, not just individual students, will benefit," Ms. Carroll said.

While the program began in January, 1979, only one U.S. and nine foreign institutions participated. For the coming academic year (1980-81), eight U.S. and 27 foreign institutions are exchanging students. For 1981-82, Ms. Carroll has lined up 79 U.S. institutions and expects to have more than 100 foreign schools participating.

Schools are chosen on the basis of curriculum, special areas of study, location and size. "We want a representative number of schools — a balance between large and small, public and private, and from each state is possible," Ms. Carroll remarked.

Eventually, each institution will have a microfiche catalog listing all ISEP exchange possibilities. "A student in Nigeria, for example, will need only to refer to the catalog to find a program that fits his needs," she said. Eventually, ISEP hopes to computerize its offerings.

The administrative costs of ISEP are covered by a grant from the directorate for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the International Communications Agency. The ICA awarded the grant under the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961 to Georgetown University, whose Office of International Programs administers ISEP.

ISEP maintains a small staff and an advisory board made up of the heads of educational groups, such as the Institute of International Education (IIE) and the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE), and regional representatives from different institutions.

Ms. Carroll finds the results of the pilot program "very encouraging. We were told that French university officials wouldn't work with us, bnt they agreed to participate. So many U.S. institutions applied that we expanded our goal of 60 to 79 U.S. participants for 1981-82. And we've received a number of letters of interest from even more U.S. colleges."

Growth of Exchanges

Despite inflation, the number of Americans studying abroad has increased steadily each year, according to the IIE, which is a private, nonprofit organization that administers exchange programs. It reports that 801 U.S. college programs sent about 25,000 students abroad to study in 1977-78. IIE alone assisted nearly 900 Americans studying abroad in 1979.

And foreign students are coming to U.S. universities in increasing numbers as well. In the 1978-79 academic year, 263,938 foreign students were enrolled in 3,127 U.S. colleges, an increase of 28,429, or 12 percent, in one year, according to the IIE. It attributed the increase in large part to rising wealth abroad, particularly in OPEC countries.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — The Olympia has a week of jazz starting July 18 with the Dizzy Gillespie quartet, Joe Williams and the Count Basie ohmni at 10 p.m., followed the next night by the Dave Brubeck quartet and the Brecker Brothers at 9; Stanley Clarke on the 20th at 9; B.B.King on the 21st at 9; Carmen McRae and the Duke Ellington orchestra conducted by Mercer Ellington on the 22d at 9; Gato Barbieri and his group, and Mongo Santamaria and his Afro-Cuban Band on the 23d at 9, and Fats Domino and the Mighty Joe Young Blues Band the 24th, also at 9. Chico Hamilton and his sextet are at the Dreher July 19-23 and Tito Puente at the Palais des Arts July 21 at 9 p.m. Soprano Gretchen Chellson will give a concert at the American Legion July 20 at 7:30 p.m.

MONTE CARLO — Shirley Bassey and the Sy Oliver orchestra are the feature attractions at the Sporting Club July 18-20. The show starts at 9 p.m.

ANTIBES/JUAN-LES-PINS — Festival July 19-26 featuring: Stanley Clarke, Art Blakey, Muddy Waters, Lavelle, Johnny Griffin, Joe Turner, Claude Bolling, Stan Getz, Tito Puente, Sugar Blue, etc.

LONDON — Ella Fitzgerald, Oscar Peterson and the Ronnie Scott orchestra will be featured at Grosvenor House July 21-26. Stiff Little Fingers is at the Odeon Hammersmith July 20 and Styx at the Rainbow Theatre July 20-22.

STOCKHOLM — After appearing in most of the season's major festivals, Kai Winding winds up his tour at Skansen July 21 with Arne Domnerus.

NEUCHATEL, Switzerland — Jerome Van Jones will be at Jazzland July 21-Aug. 2.

KASSEL, West Germany — Lou Blackburn and his trio will be at the Metropol July 18-19.

MUNICH — There will be an open air folk-jazz-gospel and rock concert at the Theatron in the Olympic Park July 19 at 3 p.m. Admission is free and in case of rain the show will be held in the Matthaeuskirche.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Photography Scene

ARLES
(Through Aug. 8)

Willy Ronis, Musee Reattu, Rue du Grand Prieure.

Ronis, 70, the guest of honor at the 11th Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie, records the everyday lives of ordinary people. Paris-born, he pictures farewell kisses, at railway stations or on the quais with the sailor's boat in the background, with the eye of a witness who does not intrude. He also bas a soft spot for the patrons of neighborhood bars or the pattern that barges draw when they pass under the bridges of Paris.

* * *

Julia Pirotte, Salle Henri Comte, Rue de l'Hotel de Ville.

Pirotte captured different periods in the life of Marseilles during World War II — the ration lines, the fighting and the liberation. She worked legally as photographer for the local paper and illegally for the Resistance (her sister and parents were killed in Poland). She catches suffering, resistance, and the hope and the joy of successful insurrection. Her series "France During the Occupation" was smuggled out of the country in 1943 and published in the United States.

• * •

Christian Vogt, Salle Cornillon, Hotel de Ville.

Vogt exhibits different subjects, some very dreamlike; others, like the music academy of Basel, capturing a function and its atmosphere. Vogt's Romana sequence, nude shots made over six years in the same position with the same lighting, express repetition that defines minute changes of her body and the stability of her relationship with photographer.

• • •

Arnold Newman, Galerie Arena, 16 Rue des Arenes.

Newman portrays famous artists of the 20th century. His pictures almost always have the artist and his trade in symbiosis. A remarkable one is of Man Ray in front of an empty easel, constituting the picture himself. Newman's pictures of Igor Stravinsky with open piano, Jean Cocteau at his desk with telephone and white plastic tablecioth in front of an open window, and Martha Graham in a loose black robe against a white wall, are classics.

— C.G. CUPIC

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
43¼	27½	ACF		2.50	7.1	7	142	35¾	35¼	35¾	
18¾	11½	AMF		1.24	7.7	6	238	16½	15¾	16½	+ ¼
20	12½	AM Intl		.32	1.4	164	212	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
12½	7⅜	APL		.501			37	157	10⅜	9¾	10¼ + ⅛
40¾	24¾	ARA		1.62	5.4	6	98	30¾	22	30¼	+ ⅜
55	24⅝	ASA		3	5.8		260	53¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
15¾	9¼	ATO		.60	4.6	4	249	13¾	12¾	13¾	+ ⅛
31¾	17	AVX	s	.32	1.1	14	268	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
44½	22½	AbbtLb		1.20	2.8	13	763	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
34¼	18¾	AdmMk		1.40	5.4	5	6	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
4⅝	3¼	AdmDg		.24	8.1	6	16	3¾	3¼	3¾	
14½	11	AdaEx		1.49e		11	71	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅜	AdmMl		.20e	4.6	10	166	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
46⅜	24⅞	AMD	n			14	215	43¾	42¾	43¾	+ ⅛
39½	29¼	AetnLf		2.12	4.8	5	3424	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
27⅞	16	Ahmans		1.28	5.4	5	124	23¾	22	23¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Aileen					522	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44¾	24	AirPrd		.80	1.8	11	228	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
28¼	16½	AirbFrt		1.36	5.9	10	82	23¾	19	23½	+ 1¼
17½	7¾	Akzona		.88	7.5	7	47	10¾	10¼	10¾	
2¾	1⅛	AlbP		def				1¾	1⅝	1¾	
101¾	75½	AlaP	pf	11	12		z150	90¾	90½	90½	— 1¼
87⅜	59½	AlaP	pf	9.44	12		z120	76¾	76½	76½	— ⅜
77	54	AlaP	pf	8.16	12		z400	66	65	65	— 2
85	64	AlaP	pf	8.28	12		60	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅜
18⅜	13	Alagsco		1.48	9.5	5	26	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
24¾	21	Alaskan		0.50	2.3	9	361	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
36	23¼	Albany	s	1	3.7	5	35	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
10¾	6¾	Albtsn		.36	3.5	11	31	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
25¼	16½	Albtsn	s	.80	3.5	9	72	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
25½	22⅜	Alcan	s	1.40	4.9	6	970	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
37¼	25	Alcoa		1.60	4.3	7	52	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Alexdr		.40	6.8	16	97	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
34¾	17½	AlgCo		1.00a	4.0	5	26	25¼	25	25	
28¾	19½	AlgCo	pf	2.86	12		2	24	24	24	
27¾	19	AlgLud		1.40	4.1	4	653	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅜
54¾	32⅝	AlgLd	pf	5	5.7		18	52¾	50	52¾	+ 2¾
22½	15½	AlgLd	pf	2.19	11.		12	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
18	12½	AlleP	pf	1.80	11.	8	160	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
16½	11¾	AlleP	pf	1	6.1	7	52	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
61¾	33½	AlldCh		2.20	4.4	7	897	50¾	49½	50	+ ⅛
14¼	10¾	AlldMn		.88	6.6	8	22	13¾	13¾	13¾	
22¼	15	AlldPd		.40	3.5	10	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
27½	18¾	AlldSr		1.76	7.1	6	76	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
38¾	22¾	AlldCh		2	7.4	6	1308	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
18¾	10¾	AllrAu		.46b	4.0	8	31	16	14¾	16	+ 1⅛
29⅝	18¾	Alcst		2.20	5.1	4	933	42¾	41¾	42¼	+ 1⅛
59¼	19¾	AmISug		1.60	4.7	12	24	34	33¾	33¾	
59½	35½	Amax		2.40	4.7	7	584	51¾	50¾	51¾	
26½	17	Amax	pf	3	6.8	6	16	44	44	44	— ½
32¼	16¼	Amerce		1.32	5.9	6	41	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
53	28¼	AmIrc	pf	2.60	7.2		1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
61⅜	37	AHess		2	3.4	4	618	58¾	57¾	58¼	+ ⅛
132½	82	AHes	pf	3.50	2.6		12	127	125¾	127	+ 1¼
14	6¾	AmAir		.10t			321	8¾	8¾	8¾	
6	2¾	AmAir	wt				106	3¼	3¼	3½	
19¾	14	AAir	pf	2.18		13	35	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
19⅜	12	ABakr		1.20	6.8	23	49	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
88½	58½	ABrnds		5.80	7.3	7	118	80¾	79¾	80	+ ¼
40½	29⅝	ABrd	pf	2.67	6.6		1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
47⅜	24	ABdcst		1.60	5.1	4	2084	31⅜	29½	31¾	+ 1⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
16⅜	13	ABIdM		.72	5.2	7	32	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
48⅜	27¼	AmCan		2.90	9.3	6	125	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
27¼	22½	AmCan	pf	2.80	11.		8	25¼	25¼	25½	
8¾	4¾	ACmPr				4	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
38	20⅜	ACyan		1.60	4.8	9	1157	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
19⅜	12¾	AmDist			.65		53	14⅛	13⅞	14	
24⅜	14¾	ADT		1.16	5.5	7	98	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
29¾	15¼	AEIPw		2.22	12.		1218	19¾	18¾	19¾	
34¾	25¼	AmExp		2	4.8	7	1571	36	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7¼	AFamil		.60b	7.2	4	63	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
28¾	24⅜	AGnCo		1	3.4	5	282	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
28¼	26¼	AGnCo		pf.90	3.2		3	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ 2⅛
21¾	15¼	AGlbd		2.20e	12.		39	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
22¾	16¾	AGnCu		1.44a	6.3		3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
18¾	11½	AHmRlt		.40	4.2	7	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
24⅛	14¼	AmHoist		1.12	5.9	5	106	19⅜	18¾	18⅝	
36½	21¾	AHoms		1.76	5.8	11	1206	29½	29¼	29¼	
37	24¾	AmHosp		.92	2.6	12	643	35⅝	35	35⅜	
11⅞	7¾	AmInvst		.40a	3.8	9	39	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
44⅜	24¼	AMI	s	.80	1.9	13	119	43¼	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
9½	4¾	AmMotrs		.15I		4	561	6	4⅞	6	
54⅝	39¾	ANtR		3.44	7.9	8	482	44¼	43¾	44¼	
31½	15¾	AmSLFla		.80b	3.3	5	36	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
19¾	11½	ASkip		.80	5.0	13	169	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
64	44¾	AStand		4	6.3	6	1233	63¾	62¾	63¾	+ ⅛
10¾	5¾	AStrtl		.32	4.5	7	1150	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
34½	26¼	AmStr		.80	2.8	6	37	28¾	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	35¾	AmStr	pf	5.50	12.		4	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅜
59½	42	ATT		3	9.5	7	29449	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
61⅞	46¾	ATT	pf	4	7.2		7	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
46⅜	39¾	ATT	pf	3.64	9.1		5	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	31½	ATT	pf	3.74	9.1		56	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅜	AWtrwks		.60	4.1	7	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24¼	16	Ameron		1.20	4.5	6	14	25¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
17¾	11¼	AmesD		.40	2.6	5	3	16¼	15¾	16¼	
28¾	18¾	Ametek		1	4.1	11	117	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
22¾	18¼	Amfac		1.32	6.3	7	148	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
42¾	33	AMPInc		1	2.3	12	428	43¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
30¼	17¾	Ampco		.40a	2.4	5	4	23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
28¾	14¼	Ampex		.24	1.5	11	357	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
49	34¼	AmTrcks				33	8	34	34	34	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Amstar		1.35	3.8	8	334	23½	22¾	23¼	
7¼	6¼	Amst	pf	.40	10.		1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
44⅜	30¼	Amsted		2.48	6.4	6	3	38¾	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
24⅜	15¾	Amtrac		s		9	217	24⅛	23¾	24	
18¾	13¾	Anchor		s1.28	7.4	6	70	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
25	18¼	AnCtny		1.12	4.9	6	62	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¾	AngelCo		.40	3.9	7	1148	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
29¾	24¾	AnheusB		n.94	3.2	9	576	30	29¼	30	+ 1
23½	13½	Anixter		.48	1.5	8	142	31¼	30¾	31	+ ⅛
18	7¾	Apache		s.28	1.1	20	338	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
81¼	54	AppPw		pf8.12	12.		z100	65½	65½	65½	+ 2
72	54	AppPw		pf7.40	12.		z1000	66	66	66	+ 1
24	17½	AppPw		pf2.65	11.		10	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
18¼	5¼	AqtdDlo			13		821	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅛
24¼	15	AqtdDlo		pf1	4.7		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
15¾	7¾	AquaMa		1.55t	12.	9	191	13	11¾	12¼	— ⅛
30½	19½	Arcata		1.28	5.2	6	22	24	24	24	— ⅛
31¼	22½	Arcat	pf	2.16	7.4		7	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
39¾	21¾	ArchrD		.200	.5	11	6700	34	33	34	+ ½
8¾	2¾	ArchEn		.05i			6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
20½	14⅜	ArizPS		3	11.	6	325	19⅜	18¾	19	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
11¼	6⅜	ArkBst		.60	6.9	18	19	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
31¾	21⅞	ArkLG		s1.24	5.5	11	294	u23	31¾	22¾	+1¼
4	2	ArlenRlty						3½	3¼	3¼	
10⅜	8¾	Armada					5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
32⅜	28⅜	Armco		1.50	5.3	6	672	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ⅛
42	28¼	Armc	pf	2.18	6.8		7	32¼	32¼	32¼	
37	30¼	Armc	pf	4.72	12.		z400	39	39	39	— 2
24½	14¾	ArmRu		1.20	6.1	4	117	19¾	18½	19¾	
19	12¾	ArmWin		1.10	6.6	6	720	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
21¼	18¼	ArnCorp		.16	5.1	5	17	3¼	3¼	3¼	
25¼	16¼	ArrowE		.52	2.2	8	161	23	23	23	+ ⅛
14¾	9¼	Arvin		1.12	8.9	6	150	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
24¾	10½	Arvin	pf	3	9.6	4	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	
38½	17¾	AsarCo		1.40a	2.9	3	1397	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
42¾	25¾	AshOil		2.20	5.4	6	122	37¾	36¾	36¾	
44¾	34¼	AshOl	pf	4.50	10.		173	45	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
29¾	16¾	AskDG		1.50	6.3	7	124	u28¾	28¾	28¾	
21¼	14¾	Athlone		1.40	6.7	5	41	20¾	20¾	20¾	
12¾	8¾	AtlCyEl		1.24	12.	8	61	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
50½	42	AtlRich		s		9	1579	47⅝	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
74¾	42¼	AtlRc	pf	2.80	2.5		4	117¾	112	112¾	— 1¼
24¼	10½	AtlasCp					17	12½	12¼	12¼	
33¾	18½	Ausat		.48	1.5	16	169	30¾	28½	30¾	+1¼
40¼	22¼	AutoDta		.76	1.7	17	156	u43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	19¾	AvcoCp		1.20	5.2	3	527	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
59	38¼	Avco	pf	3.28	6.7		6	48	47¾	48	+1⅛
74	49½	Avco	pf	4.20	7.0		44	60	59¾	60	
23¼	15½	Avery		.72	3.1	7	98	23½	23	23¼	+ ⅛
23¾	17¾	Avnet			2.1	7	1286	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33¼	31⅛	Avon		.72	2.3	7	1096	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
25¾	17¾	Aydin	s				18	126	25	22	24¾ +1½

2⅜	1½	BT Mfg						2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
14⅜	7¾	Bache		.50a	3.4	5	214	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅜	Bkrin		s .48	1.2	20	493	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	12¾	Baldor		s .24	1.3	13	52	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
24¾	15¾	BaltGE		1.40	5.4	7	47	25¾	25¾	25¾	
29⅞	19	BallCp		1.40	5.7	6	147	25¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
48⅝	19	BallyMf		18	.317		882	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
25¾	12¾	BallGE		2.44	10.	8	147	23¾	23¾	23¾	
49	34¼	Balt	pf	4.56	10.		z100	41¼	41¼	41¼	
43	19¼	BanCal		1.12	3.7	7	37	31	30	30	— ⅛
19⅝	14¼	Bandag		.76	3.6	7	327	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	18¾	BancFnl		1	3.2	6	31	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
42¼	26¾	BkNY		2.72	7.5	5	123	36¼	36¼	36¼	
16	10¾	BkpfVa		1.16	8.8	6	36	13¼	13	13¼	
38¾	28¼	BnkAmt		1.44	5.3	6	922	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	
25¾	15¾	BankTr		1.20	4.1	5	419	u29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
27¼	18¼	BkTr	pf	2.50	10.		5	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
49	31	BkTr	pf	4.22	9.5		30	42	43	43	+ 1⅛
16¾	7¾	Banner		.14	1.2	28	76	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
28¾	24½	BanPcf		1.40	5.7	6	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
17¾	10¾	BardCR		.40	2.4	11	220	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
21¾	14¾	BarrGe		.28	4.4	5	19	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
24¾	16¾	BarrRs		n1.28	4.8	6	101	u25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
25¾	16¾	BarryWr		.92	4.4	14	115	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
48	23½	BaskCh		s1.28	2.7	14	423	u48¾	47	47¾	+ ⅛
49½	35¾	BaxTrv		.44	1.4	13	1709	45	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
10¾	3¾	BayFnci					172	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27¾	19¼	BayStG		2.20	5.7	6	44	25½	25¼	25¾	
6¾	6⅛	Bayak	s			8	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
54¼	37⅛	Bearing		.92	2.4	8	4	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
21¼	16¼	BeatFd		1.20	4.8	8	512	22½	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
49¾	34⅜	Beat	pf	3.38	7.7		12	44	43¾	43¾	
28¼	22½	Beckm		.32	1.1	16	1086	29¼	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
37	24¼	BectnD		.72	2.6	11	61	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
16	7¾	Beker				6	210	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
30	29	BelcoPr		1	2.2	6	224	45¼	44¾	45	— ⅛
24¾	18½	Belden	s	.2		6	92	24	23¾	23¾	
7¾	5⅝	BelknH		.36b	5.8	6	18	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
29¾	19¼	BellHow		.96	4.8	9	235	24½	22¾	24	+ ⅛
18	7½	Bellind		.24	2.0	6	49	12	11¾	12	
19¼	14½	BellCo		1.64			7	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
30½	21	Bemis		1.40	5.7	7	14	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	24¼	BendGk		2.84	4.8	4	106	47	46¾	47	— ⅛
41¾	36	Bendix	pf	4.04	9.6		75	u42¾	42¼	42¼	
22¼	19¼	Beneficl		2.60	9.1	6	165	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
47	33½	Benef	pf	4.50	12.		2220	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
19¾	3	BenetB			1.6		671	12	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3¾	BenfcyP					1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
29¼	13¾	BestPd		.24	1.0	9	111	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
25¾	19	BethSt		1.40	6.5	4	899	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
33½	16¾	BthStw		.24b	1.4	16	124	u33½	33¼	33½	
39¾	25¾	BethSt		1.76	4.6	16	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
12¾	8¼	BlaFst		.56	2.5	18	283	22¾	22¼	22¼	
25¾	17⅛	BlockDr		.76	4.0	8	2823	19¾	18¾	19	
25¾	14¾	Boise		1.40	4.9	5	41	29¾	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
14¾	9¾	BoiseLs		s		6	23	u15¾	15¾	15¾	
27¾	18¾	BlckHR		1.76	4.3	12	32	28¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
24¾	10½	BobbieBr			6.6	5	345	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
5¾	2¾	BobbieBr				8		3¾	3¾	3¾	
39¾	23	Boeing		s1.20	2.6	7	4355	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ⅛
29¾	27	BoiseC		1.75	6.5	4	422	27¾	27¼	27¼	
25¾	19¾	Bolar		1.90	7.5	6	1152	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
42¾	27¼	BorgW		2.30	4.8	5	453	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
34½	18¾	BostEd		2.72	12.	7	69	23	22¾	23	
24¾	18¾	BostEd	pf	1.72	7.5		1	23	23	23	
13¾	8¼	BostIn		.84	2.1	11	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13½	5¼	Brasilfn		.10t			458	7¼	7	7¼	
27¼	20¾	BrstM		1.28a	4.9	8	32	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
45¾	32¾	BrstSt		1.40	3.0	12	1320	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅛
45¾	32¾	BrstSt	pf	2	4.5		212	u45¼	45¼	45¼	
38¾	25	BritPet		1.57e	4.2	11	112	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
18¾	12½	BrkwGl		1.00	6.8	6	12	15¾	14¾	15	+ ⅛
25	18¼	BrkUG		2.52	9.4	5	29	27	26¾	26¾	
30¼	19¼	BrwnSh		1.20	4.5	6	84	26¾	26¼	26¼	
30¾	13¾	Brown		.36	1.0	7	70	u31	30¾	30¾	
28¾	21¼	BrwnGr		2	7.4	5	28	27¼	27	27	
25¾	12¾	BrwnFer		.72	3.1	14	1519	u23¾	23¾	23¾	
18¾	10¼	Brnswk		.96	7.1	7	818	13½	13¼	13¼	
30	23½	Brnswk	pf	2.40	9		3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
33½	17½	BrushW		s	3.5	10	21	21½	20¾	21	+ ⅛
24¾	15¾	BrkUG		.80	4.2	9	101	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
19½	12¾	BuffCr		s 1	6.1	7	13	16¼	16¼	16¼	
15¾	7¾	Bundy			10.	11	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19¾	14¾	BunkHl		2.84	12.		214	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
27¾	17¾	BunkR		1.20	4.8	5	441	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
22	20½	BnkR	pf	1.50	5.5		12	27	27	27	
22¾	14¾	Burlind		1.40	6.1	8	797	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
38¼	33	BrlNo	s		5		741	37½	36½	37¾	+ ⅛
7¾	5¾	BrlNo	pf	.55	9.0		16	6¼	6¼	6¼	
47¾	44¾	BrlNo	pf	2.85	4.4		33	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
39¾	23	Burndy		1	2.5	10	19	u36	35½	36	+ ⅛
25¾	16	BurrUtl		.44		14	1725	4¼	4¼	4¼	
87¼	60¾	Burrgh		2.60	4.8	9	1413	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
15	10	Burlrlo		3.52	2.9	7	112	13½	13¼	13¼	
18¾	10⅛	Butler					1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ 1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
11¼	5½	CCI					5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12⅜	6¼	CLC				10	96	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅜	CNA Fn					4	15¾	15¾	15¾	
22¼	15	CNA	pf	1.18	5.6		2	17¾	19½	19½	
11¾	8	CNAI		1.14a	11.		38	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
71	51¾	CPC		3.40	5.8	9	422	67½	65⅝	67¾	+2
14¾	13¼	CP Nat		1.88	11.		6	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
28½	13¾	CTS		.80	4.4	5	84	18	17¾	18	
79¾	37	CabotC		2	2.5	8	53	79	78½	78¾	— ⅛
21¾	7¾	Cadence				4	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
28¼	10	Caesars				16	936	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
27½	16¾	Calmn		s1.67t	4.7	7	62	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
7¼	2¾	Camcor		

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Friday, July 18, 1980 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

AT&T, Knight-Ridder Start Home Video Test

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT) — AT&T, in conjunction with Knight-dder Newspapers, yesterday announced the start of a six-month trial of electronic home information service in the Miami suburb of Coral bles.

Called Viewtron, the system will enable 160 families to call up 15,000 l-screen "pages" of information on a modified color television set, using ypewriter-like keyboard and a remote-control key pad resembling a nd-held calculator.

The information will include a continually updated news report, an elec-nic home shopping service, and an in-home video banking service. In ition, Viewtron users will be able to make travel reservations over the tem and receive a variety of educational and entertainment features.

U.S. Firm to Build Powder-Powered Peugeots

NDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 17 (AP-DJ) — Billings Energy will con-t a Peugeot automobile to run on metal hydride powder, Billings has nounced.

illings said it signed a contract with Peugeot Citroen that will allow it make the hydrogen-fueled car for the French firm's testing and evalua-

lfa-Romeo 10-Year Plan Sees Profits by '85

OME, July 17 (Reuters) — An Italian parliamentary commission has roved a 10-year recovery plan for state-owned car firm Alfa-Romeo foresees a return to profit by 1985.

he plan, which goes to a government policy committee for final approv-ncludes a joint venture with Nissan Motor to build 60,000 cars per year factory to be built near Alfa's Alfasud subsidiary near Naples. The would have Alfa engines and Nissan bodywork.

lfa-Romeo recently reported losses of 54.9 billion lire ($66 million) for 9, down from $101 million losses the previous year.

Germany Approves Takeover of Saba

EST BERLIN, July 17 (Reuters) — The federal cartel office said it has roved the planned takeover by Thomson-Brandt of the West German trical firm Saba. Thomson-Brandt will control more than 15 percent of German color television market following the takeover, the office said.

he anti-monopoly office said competition on the German color televi-market would not be decisively restricted by the merger since a sharp ease in Japanese imports is expected following the expiration in the future of the patent for the PAL television system.

lkswagen to Recall 100,000 Cars in U.S.

ASHINGTON, July 17 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagen of America will volun-recall some 100,000 vehicles to correct a persistent problem of air-ting exhaust emissions, the Environmental Protection Agency said rday.

PA said the recall would affect all 1976 Rabbits and Sciroccos, and the models of those cars with manual transmissions.

Morgan Stanley's Style Undergoing Change

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP-DJ) — Strong competition, both within the investment banking industry itself and from commercial banks, is reshaping the style and structure of Wall Street's big five investment banks: Merrill Lynch, Salomoo Brothers, First Bostoo Corp. and Goldman, Sachs in addition to Morgan Stanley.

Nowhere are the changes more striking than at Morgan Stanley, which long had been content to serve as the profitable pillar of the securities-underwriting business. Since 1970 employment at Morgan Stanley has soared to 1,700 from fewer than 200, and the firm's capital expanded to more than $115 million from just $7.5 million.

While maintaining leadership in most types of underwriting, Morgan has successfully plunged into real-estate financing, stock and bond trading and marketing, investment research, merger and acquisition advisory services, speculation in takeover stocks (what it calls "risk arbitrage") and investment management for outsiders.

However, with 64 "managing directors," the equivalent of partners, each making more than $100,000 a year, Morgan has developed a ravenous appetite for transactions and revenue that has dismayed some clients, fueled internal friction and sparked litigation.

For example, Morgan's aggressiveness is underlined by its involvement in a proposed investment by the Kuwaiti government in Getty Oil stock. As reported earlier, this week the Kuwaitis offered $982 million to the estate of the late J. Paul Getty for the nearly 12 million Getty shares held by the estate.

Some observers wonder whether Morgan's zeal to earn a fee in the transaction may have caused the firm to soft-pedal its role in arranging the deal when it communicated the proposal to the estate's co-executors. The executors, for whom Morgan had successfully handled a nearly $300-million secondary offering of Getty shares three months ago, were informed that Morgan was simply representing them in passing along the Kuwaitis' offer.

But yesterday, the Kuwaitis confirmed that it was Morgan Stanley that initially approached them to see whether they were interested in purchasing any of the Getty Oil shares held by the estate. A Morgan spokesman said the Kuwaiti statement is accurate but declined further comment.

The "new" Morgan Stanley is most evident in its burgeoning nine-year-old Mergers and Acquisitions Department, which was the firm's biggest profit center last year. While Morgan would not disclose either its overall profits or the M&A Department's cootribu-tion, the unit closed 21 takeover deals valued at a total of $10 billion last year. So far this year, it has been involved in more than $4 billioo of announced transactions.

This brisk business partly reflects a recent burst of takeover activity by Morgan's blue-ribbon client list, which includes 28 of the na-tioo's 100 largest companies. But it also is due to the department's controversial knack for stepping into deals as sellers' representatives and then holding high-stakes auctions.

Internal Friction

Some Morgan insiders worry that Robert Greenhill's (head of the M&A Department) rough-and-tumble tactics have damaged the firm's reputation among its clients, a reputation they call "the franchise." Thomas Saunders 3d, bead of Morgan's powerful syndicate department, said: "Greenhill should remember that whatever success he has comes from the franchise."

Internal friction over Morgan's oew aggressiveness festers in other areas of the firm as well. Morgan's 25-member research department is said to be a cauldroo of poor morale and overwork.

Analysts, insiders say, are balking at stepped-up demands by the firms' securities traders for more and timeber reports. A Morgan spokesman denied that there is a morale problem and notes that four recent departures from that department were amicable and were 10 higher-paying jobs.

But a former Morgan analyst contends that still others are thinking of leaving: "There's a balance of power oeeded in a firm between trading and research," be said. "That balance has tipped toward the traders at Morgan Stanley."

Even the underwriting and corporate finance staffs are breaking out of their conservative molds. Last fall, when International Business Machines demanded that Morgan share managership of a $1-billion issue of notes and debentures with Salomon Brothers, Morgan walked out of the deal, even though it meant losing IBM as a client. Morgan has traditionally insisted oo sole managership of the deals it underwrites, and to prove its point, has signed up four high-powered new underwriting clients on that basis so far this year.

As Morgan lonks ahead to the 1980s, its appetite for growth appears as bearty as ever. Indeed, Morgan has earned an equity participation in two smaller companies involved in Exxoo's recently announced $2.5-billion oil-shale project in Australia. And soon it plans to expand into investment management for large domestic institutions, a move that will put it in competitioo with some of its largest stock-and-bood trading customers.

Consumer Spending In U.S. Rises in June

Factory Use Reported at 5-Year Low

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI) — Americans increased their personal spending in June, even though their income was rising relatively slowly, the Commerce Department reported today.

It said personal consumption expenditures — what people spend on consumer goods — increased at an annual rate of $16.7 billioo in June, following two months of decline.

Government analysts called the increase substantial, larger than the $11 monthly average for 1979.

If sustained, the increased purchasing could be one of the "corrective forces" ecooomists say ultimately will bring an end to the recession.

But other parts of the Commerce Department's report still showed the continuing effects of recession.

Personal income grew slowly during June, increasing only $8 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $2,085.7 billion. That was about half the average monthly increase during 1979. It was a gain of only 0.4 percent.

Manufacturing payrolls declined $3.7 billioo in June after a drop of $4.7 billioo in May.

That occurred even though average bourly wage rates cootinued to rise. In other words, the recession has put enough people out of work or cut their weekly hours so that even with higher pay rates, manufacturing payrolls are falling.

Nevertheless, government and private economists believe that while the recessioo clearly is still plunging ahead, forces whicb will end it already are at work within the economy.

They expect the automobile and bousing industries — where the recessioo began and which bave been most severely hit by it — to begin improving soon.

Separately the Federal Reserve Board reported that U.S. manufacturing plants operated at 76.1 percent of capacity in June, the lowest rate since the fall of 1975.

The rate was down 2.3 percent from May. It has been generally declining since early 1979 when it was above 86 percent.

But it still bas not approacbed the low figures, below 70, reacbed during the 1974-75 recession.

Capacity utilization for producers of industrial materials declined 3 percentage points in June to 76.5 percent, also the lowest level since the fall of 1975.

Producers of durable goods — hardest hit by the current recession — operated at 72.4 percent capacity in June, 3.1 percent below May.

Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said yesterday the two major forces that caused the recession — inflatioo and the credit crunch — are in the process of correcting themselves,

Dow Average Hits 915 — 3-Year High

NEW YORK, July 17 (UPI) — The Dow Jooes industrial average surged to a three-year high today and other averages reached records in a rally of prices on The New York Stock Exchange sparked by good news on the interest rate and bousing fronts. Trading was fairly active.

The Dow average, a 2.90-point winner yesterday, rose 10.66 points to 915.10, the highest level since it finished at 923.42 on July 22, 1977. The closely watched average is up more than 150 points since mid-April.

The NYSE index rose 0.99 to a record 69.53 and the price of a share increased 49 cents. Advances topped declines, 1,046 to 467, among the 1,874 issues traded at 4 p.m.

The Big Board volume of 48,850,000 shares, compared with 49,140,000 traded Wednesday, indicating that institutions were big buyers because interest rates continued to decline.

Chase Manhattan and First National Bank of Chicago started the rally by lowering their prime lending rate to 11 ¼ percent from 11 ½, matching a move made last Friday by Citibank.

The banks took their action after the Federal Reserve late yesterday signaled that it had eased credit by allowing the federal funds rate that banks charge one another for overnight loans to drop.

The government reported that housing starts soared 30.4 percent in June from May.

Multimillion-Dollar Suit Filed in Hunt Silver Case

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — Three jewelry firms and two dental laboratories have filed a multimillion-dollar antitrust suit charging that the Hunt brothers of Texas "conspired to create a monopoly" to drive up silver prices.

Accused of conspiring with Nelson Bunker Hunt and his brothers, Herbert and Lamar to inflate silver prices are the three largest commodity brokers in the United States — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the Bache Group and ContiCommodity Services — and five Middle Eastern silver investors.

The Hunts, the brokers and the other big buyers of silver could be forced to pay triple damages to anyone who bought silver last winter when the price of the metal temporarily soared from $10 to $50 an ounce, the lawsuit contends.

The three New York jewelry makers who filed the complaint say they bought more than $500,000 worth of silver during January, February and March when prices were at record levels.

The jewelers' lawsuit was filed Mooday in U.S. District Court in Manhattan and made public yesterday. Attorneys for some of the defendants said they had not beeo notified of the lawsuit and could not respond to the charges at this time.

The antitrust complaint is the latest in a series of legal actions started since silver prices collapsed in late March. Lawyers in Chicago, Los Angeles and Boston said yesterday they expect more lawsuits to be filed in the next few weeks.

Some of the lawsuits are aimed against the Hunts and others who were buying silver when the price was going up, expecting to profit from the increase.

Other cases have been or are expected to be filed against other groups of speculators, accusing them of conspiring to force prices down.

Suit Against Comex

In Boston a group called the "Free Market Compensation Committee" has raised $500,000 to bring legal action against the Commodity Exchange Inc. and several of its board members who had large holdings in silver.

Spokesman Brian Walsh said the Comex board members influenced the exchange to modify its rules and freeze new investors out of the silver market, causing prices to collapse. The board members made hundreds of millions of dollars when silver prices plummeted from $50 an ounce to $10, Walsh contends.

Similar charges were made in congressional hearings by Philip Bloom, a Chicago lawyer, who said yesterday he also is preparing a lawsuit against the exchanges for several clients. Mr. Bloom's clients include Naji Nahas, a Saudi-born Brazilian silver investor, who was named a co-conspirator with the Hunts in the lawsuit filed Monday in New York.

Casualty of Soviet Afghan Intervention

.S.-Soviet Commerce at Near-Standstill

OSCOW, July 17 (AP-DJ) — Soviet Union's intervention in anistan and the subsequent l trade embargo by the United and boycott of the Olympic s have resulted in a near-still in U.S.-Russian commer-exchanges. "We've done no ess at all for five months," a executive here says. "We're all ing time."

siness is crumbling even for companies still able to export e Soviet Union. "It's much r to get appointments with an officials and almost impos-to get a contract signed," a company's representative in ow said.

's a natural reflection of the relations between our two tries. Why should the Russians with a contract that might be ed for political reasons?

Russian preoccupation with the Olympic games and other internal affairs have also drained resources from the economy and cut the demand for outside goods and services. Whatever the specific reasons, the total value of U.S. exports to the Soviet Union could fall more than 50 percent this year to $1.5 billion from $3.6 billion in 1979. A forecast before the embargo had put the 1980 total at $4.8 billion.

The Russians still seem eager to buy at least some products that U.S. companies can legally sell, and a few companies are doing more business than before the embargo. Plastics, nonembargoed agricultural chemicals and gear for food canning and distribution are moving well.

Some big projects have probably been shelved forever. After Japan's Nippon Steel and Armco dropped out of a joint venture to build a $350 million specialty-steel mill, the Russians started talking with a French group.

Aluminum Co. of America pulled out of a proposed $400-million aluminum plant venture. Alcoa figured it could not get needed U.S. export licenses even if the Soviet Union wanted to pursue the deal.

Endangered Contract

Probably the most important endangered contract is a $20-billion, 20-year agreement between the Soviet Union and Occidental Petroleum. Under the agreement, made in 1974, the Soviet Union ships anhydrous ammonia to the United States and Occidental supplies the Russians with superphosphoric acid, a fertilizer chemical.

Though the Soviet Union has continued shipments, the U.S. embargo has stopped Occidental. The Soviet Union has turned to Morocco to get acid, but trade experts say some plants for converting the chemical to fertilizer require a specific acid that only Occidental can supply.

An executive of an Italian blue-jeans manufacturer thinks it beat out both Levi Strauss and Blue Bell Inc. for a contract to help produce the first foreign-design jeans in the Soviet Union. The Italian company, Maglificio Calzificio Turinese MCT, will provide the expertise for building, equipping and starting up a Soviet plant for turning out 1.5 million pairs of red blue jeans a year.

"We didn't beat them out by offering a better deal," the MCT man says. "We were favored by the timing because of the Olympics boycott and the political climate."

Output Declines On Soviet Farms

MOSCOW, July 17 (UPI) — Soviet farm production in meat, milk, livestock and poultry dropped during the first half of this year compared to 1979, figures released yesterday revealed.

The statistics, published in the newspaper Economicheskaya Gazeta, could not be directly linked to the U.S. boycott of wheat directed against the Soviet Union as a protest over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

But agricultural observers noted significant drops in average milk production per cow and average livestock weight, an indication that the cutoff of feed grains is having some effect.

Japan's Trade Deficit Widens to $10 Billion

TOKYO, July 17 (UPI) — Japan's current account deficit in the first six months of 1980 came to $10.45 billion on a half-year basis, the Finance Ministry said today.

The figure compared to $1.84 billion deficit in the same period of last year and a $8.75 billion deficit in the latter half of 1979. Japan's exports in the first half of this year totaled $57.71 billion against $47.35 billion in the corresponding period of last year, the ministry said, while imports amounted to $61.67 billion against $44.13 billion.

$63 Million for Turkey

LUXEMBOURG, July 17 (Reuters) — The European Investment Bank today announced loans totaling $63 million for industrial development in Turkey. The funds form part of a $443 million European Economic Community aid program for Turkey that runs from 1979 to 1981.

.S. Is Exploring Means f Helping Steel Industry

y Clyde H. Farnsworth

SHINGTON, July 17 (NYT) e Carter administration is ex-ng ways to help the depressed industry, possibly including a iated settlement of the U.S. Corp.'s antidumping petition st European steelmakers, ad-tration officials said yester-

ong options being considered strengthened trigger-price sys-

The trigger-price mechanism, which the administration suspended after U.S. Steel filed its complaint in March, in effect sets minimum prices for imported steel. Steel could not come in below these levels without risking a government investigation of whether the steel was being "dumped," or sold in the United States below production costs.

In its complaint, U.S. Steel alleged that European steel was being imported at between 40 and 70 percent below the cost of production. U.S. Steel wants penalty duties assessed that would raise the price of imports and that could sharply curtail their shipment.

At last month's economic summit meeting in Venice, Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Common Market, expressed great concern to Mr. Carter over the steel trade issue, warning of political consequences of any foreclosure of Europeans from the American market.

According to administration officials, President Carter said be would use his best efforts to expedite a resolution of the problem.

The administratioo is working on the steel trade issue as part of a broader program — similar to one that recently evolved for the auto industry — that would respond to steelmakers' demands for regulatory and tax relief, as well as for protection against "unfairly" low-priced imports.

The new willingness to consider aid for the two beleaguered industries follows sharp declines in steel and auto output and employment. Another element, analysts said, is that President Carter's political advisers fear losing the industrial states in the November elections if industrial-policy initiatives are not taken.

est German steelmakers' ew is gloomy. Story page 9.

hich would have the effect of the price of imported steel, tly permitting higher price for the domestic product.

he government will not at-to deal with the problem of by ignoring trade," said David k, deputy assistant secretary mmerce for international eco-policy.

esident Carter has made it that he wants to bite in on this Mr. Biltchik told a meeting ernment trade officials and try and union representatives.

C Official nfirms Accord U.S. Textiles

USSELS, July 17 (AP-DJ) — European Community and the d States have reached a com-se settlement in the dispute Britain's curbs on textile im-n EEC official confirmed to-

official said the United had accepted an EEC offer to duties ahead of schedule on U.S. products.

emphasized that the EEC directly admitting U.S. enti-nt to compensation," since ington will not be taking mea-to counter the U.K. restric-on polyester filament and carpet yarn.

settlement, reached at the ating level, must be approved EEC foreign ministers at a l meeting next Tuesday, the al said.

U.S. Decision Delayed

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — The Commerce Department said yesterday that it will delay by a month its preliminary ruling on whether European producers are dumping steel in the United States.

In extending its deadline from Aug. 28 to Oct. 17, the department cited "extraordinarily complicated" issues marking the dumping case.

Deficit Loan by IMF Set for South Korea

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund yesterday approved a $212.8 million loan to South Korea to help offset a decline in the country's export earnings in the year ending June 30.

The IMF said that South Korea's international payments deficit had increased fourfold in 1979 to nearly $4.4 billion and is "expected to deteriorate further in 1980, largely because of a slowdown in export growth and a sharp rise in the country's oil import bill."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 17, 1980, excluding bank service charges

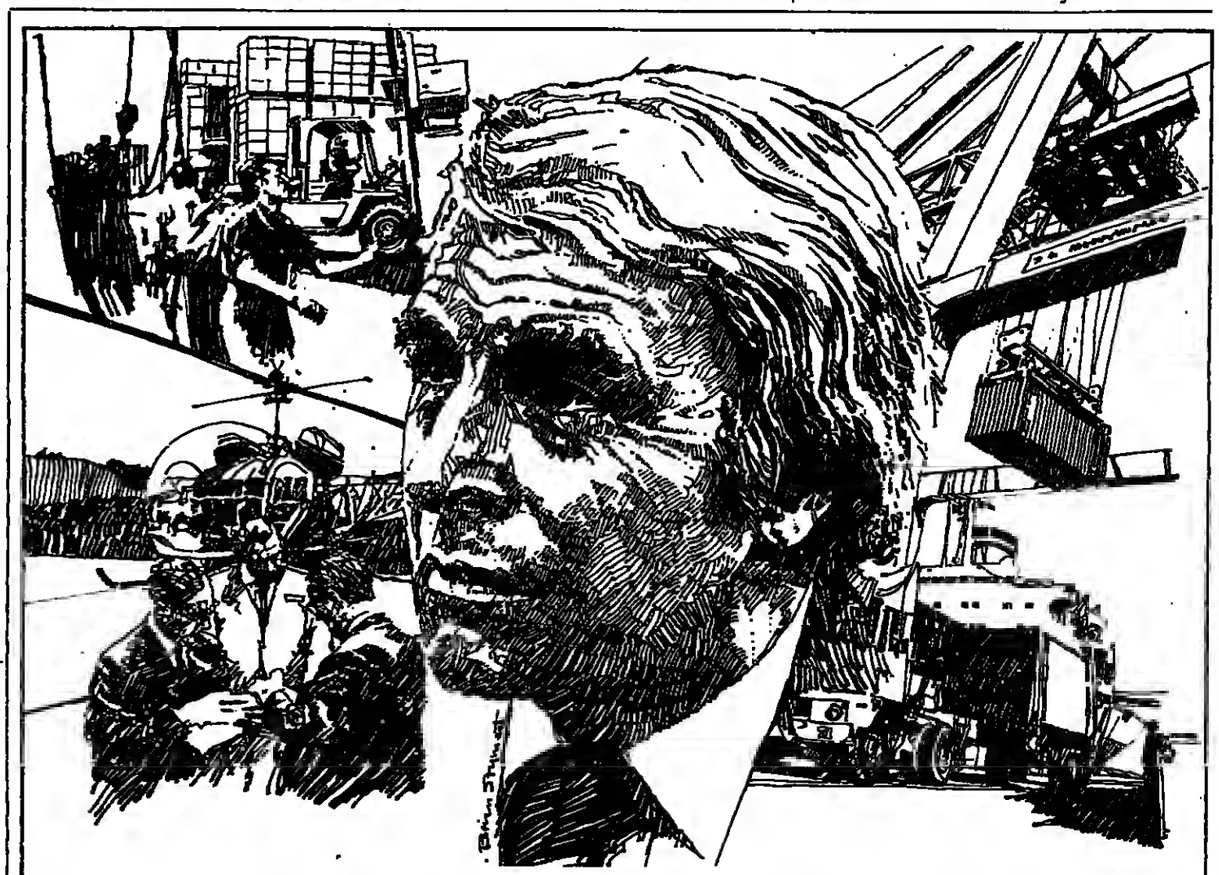
	$	£	G.M.	F.F.	Ir.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9925	4.519	109.415 *	47.11 *	0.2298	—	6.882 *	119.83 *	35.24 *
Brussels (a)	27.835	64.15	16.834	6.98	3.266 *	14.65	—	17.44	5.1745
Frankfurt	1.7375	4.129	—	43.84 *	2.899 x	91.47 *	6.297 *	108.65 *	32.27 *
London (b)	2.3815	—	4.1365	9.60	1.966.80	4.5243	66.17	3.796	12.7925
Milan	827.30	1,966.60	476.50	205.05	—	N.A.	29.72	518.20	153.85
New York	—	2.3768	0.5726	0.2473	0.1207 *	0.5258	0.0344	0.6232	0.186
Paris	4.0345	9.594	232.39 *	—	4.8775 x	212.32 *	14.4975 *	252.75 *	75.02 *
Zurich	1.5963	3.7946	91.9314 *	39.5552 *	0.1928	83.9469 *	5.7711 *	—	29.6563 *
ECU	1.4478	0.6888	2.5146	5.8412	1.197.70	2.7491	40.3035	2.2126	7.7863

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0356	Belgian fin. franc	28.085	0.2037	Hong Kong $	4.908	0.3814	Saudi Riyal	3.518
0.8691	Canadian $	1.1506	2.157	Irish £	0.4636	0.2811	Schilling	12.3325
0.1857	Danish krone	5.385	0.0196	Israeli £	51.045	0.4742	Singapore $	2.1085
0.0235	Drachma	42.525	3.7495	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2667	0.2445	Swedish krona	4.09
0.0205	Escudo	48.667	0.2065	Norw. krone	4.8005	0.271	U.A.E. dirham	3.69
0.278	Fin. mark	3.5975	0.0141	Pesetn	70.825	0.0046	Yen	218.72

£ Sterling: 1.1018 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

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NEW ISSUE July 18, 1980

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Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
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Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken
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Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
UBAE Arab German Bank
Société Anonyme
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
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Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
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Flash... Paris Bourse

JULY 17, 1980

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE July 17	HIGH-LOW TUES.-WED.	P/E	% YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '77, '78, '79	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NE
AIR LIQUIDE	Gaz	545 - 411.50	416	421 - 415	12	4.2	31.29c - 32.29c - 34.02c	12,582	Net profit 1979: 258 MF 1978: 217 MF.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	647	656 - 648	9	4.9	33.40c - 53.39c - 70.06c	1,500	Capital increased by free one new share for four as of F
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	177 - 125.80	168	167.50 - 167	9	8.4	15.90c - 17.55c - 19.27c	6,197	80% acquisition made Samuel & Co. OHG Frankfurt.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	87.50 - 52	78	78.10 - 76.50	—	—	— - — - —	3,794	Parent company 1st quarte turnover 1980 1,602 MF (+ 1
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1540 - 445	1279	1274 - 1261	6	4.1	97.00c - 83.00c - 307.00c	18,127	Annual general meetings Elf- 12-6-80; Elf-Gabon, 16-6-80.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	341	339.90 - 336.50	4	3.8	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c*	2,193	Net profit for year end tember 30, '79 — 50.56 MF.
IMETAL	Mining	119 - 52	96	97 - 96.50	19	6.7	4.73 - 4.55 - 5.87	7,944	After the merger with Mola capital increased to 342.7 MF.
L'OREAL	Cosmetics	729 - 600	679	679 - 678	9	2.8	19.11c - 14.80c - 74.95c	3,940	Net turnover consolidated 6,582 MF vs. 5,554 MF in 1978
MATRA	Electronic	9570 - 4899	9010	8930 - 8880	13	1.3	337.70 - 560 - 669.30	269	Net turnover for the Parent is 2,833 MF during the 1979 e
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	557	564 - 561	11	3.5	20.80c - 33.06c - 51.20c	3,159	Total net dividend '79 is F. 13 Balance F. 7 will be paid on Jul
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 209	208	213 - 210	2	7.5	134.45c - 112.88c - 84.81c	12,496	The net dividend has incr 14.8% against the previous exe
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	163	168 - 165	5	11.0	— - — - 31.85	5,885	Consolidated - net turnov 203.8 MF against 256 MF in 19
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 416	446	447 - 447	11	4.5	47.86c - 44.23c - 61.73c*	926	Group consolidated turnove (+ 15.8%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	133	132.80 - 132	4	6.8	4.37c - 13.00c - 35.00	22,700	1979 dividend on a sh. of con was set at 9 F., up from 7 F. in
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	375.50 - 289.70	365.80	368.70 - 360.60	—	—	(not relevant)	24,795	Rodenco's market price durin quarter went from Fl.107.60 to
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185	218.50	219 - 218	10	7.9	27.19 - 21.71c - 21.44	6,160	Group turnover before tax for 1980 up 16.4% on 1st quarter 1

(b) Tax credit not included. c Consolidated. * Figures for 1979 not yet available.

TO INCLUDE YOUR COMPANY IN THIS LISTING - CONTACT BRL CAMERON WARD I.H.T. PARIS 747-12-65.

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Distillers

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,010.	940.0
Profits	144.7	123.3
Per Share	0.3984	0.3397

Unigate

Year to March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	1,240.	1,130.
Tax Net	51.4	43.3
Per Share	0.1955	0.1729

United States

Aluminum Co. of America

Quarter	1980	1979
Revenue	1,290.	1,180.
Profits	148.8	134.4
Per Share	4.17	3.81
Per	1980	1979
Revenue	2,590.	2,380.
Profits	292.3	262.1
Per Share	8.22	7.43

American Home Products *

Quarter	1980	1979
Revenue	924.9	852.3
Profits	100.31	90.22
Per Share	0.64	0.57
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,950.	1,770.
Profits	213.81	191.26
Per Share	1.36	1.21

1979 results restated.

Brunswick

Quarter	1980	1979
Revenue	290.0	326.5
Profits	0.82 loss	16.42
Per Share	—	0.78
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	599.3	651.8
Profits	5.14	32.57
Per Share	0.17	1.54

Burlington Industries

Quarter	1980	1979
Revenue	742.4	686.8
Profits	28.33	21.30
Per Share	1.01	0.76
Nine mths	1980	1979
Revenue	2,180.	1,990.
Profits	73.59	58.13
Per Share	2.62	2.08

Continental Corp.

Quarter	1980	1979
Revenue	841.0	801.0
Profits	56.1	59.1
Per Share	1.09	1.10
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,600.	1,540.
Profits	116.4	130.6
Per Share	2.25	2.43

Continental Illinois

Quarter	1980	1979
Net	65.59	45.82
Per Share	1.67	1.17
Income	67.75	47.34
Per Share	1.73	1.21
Half	1980	1979
Net	113.27	92.97
Per Share	2.88	2.37
Income	115.38	94.20
Per Share	2.94	2.40

Crane *

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	388.5	431.5
Profits	10.82	16.40
Per Share	1.07	1.61
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	1,260.	1,090.
Profits	94.0	81.6
Per Share	4.03	3.49
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	759.2	745.1
Profits	20.39	24.55
Per share	2.01	2.40

** 1979 per share adjusted for a 2% stock dividend in February.*

Crown Cork & Seal

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	408.7	389.4
Profits	22.39	21.23
Per Share	1.52	1.41
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	740.8	692.5
Profits	37.21	35.11
Per Share	2.51	2.32

Dow Chemical

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	2,520.	2,310.
Profits	171.2	214.7
Per Share	0.94	1.19
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	5,330.	4,380.
Profits	401.7	391.2
Per Share	2.21	2.16

Emhart

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	457.9	379.0
Profits	20.8	20.1
Per Share	1.71	1.67
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	906.6	734.3
Profits	40.4	37.9
Per Share	3.32	3.16

Fruehauf

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	507.8	657.8
Profits	5.50	25.87
Per Share	0.45	2.12
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	1,100.	1,270.
Profits	14.99	49.05
Per Share	1.23	4.03

GAF *

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	289.3	296.2
Profits	3.31 loss	4.96
Per share	—	0.30
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	602.2	563.4
Profits	8.71	10.29
Per share	0.51	0.63

** 1979 results restated.*

General Signal

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	381.5	343.4
Profits	25.4	21.5
Per Share	1.01	0.87
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	756.7	674.0
Profits	49.5	40.8
Per Share	1.97	1.65

Grace (W.R.) & Co.

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,540.	1,350.
Profits	83.2	61.1
Per Share	1.79	1.34
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	2,900.	2,520.
Profits	148.4	118.3
Per Share	3.19	2.60

Kimberly-Clark

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	609.0	547.4
Profits	43.3	39.6
Per Share	1.86	1.69
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	1,260.	1,090.
Profits	94.0	81.6
Per Share	4.03	3.49

Koppers

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	462.7	454.6
Profits	19.86	24.88
Per Share	0.74	0.95
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	865.6	801.8
Profits	20.13	28.92
Per Share	0.74	1.10

Merck & Co.

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	674.8	599.6
Profits	114.89	103.16
Per share	1.53	1.37
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	1,330.	1,170.
Profits	220.89	194.02
Per share	2.94	2.57

Motorola

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	798.9	676.9
Profits	48.4	43.4
Per Share	1.55	1.40
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	1,550.	1,290.
Profits	90.4	79.5
Per Share	2.90	2.56

Northwest Industries

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	684.5	639.5
Profits	31.60	45.00
Per Share	1.02	1.47
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	1,340.	1,230.
Profits	62.10	79.10
Per Share	2.00	2.57

Occidental Petroleum *

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	3,000.	2,240.
Profits	161.10	106.10
Per Share	2.00	1.36
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	6,350.	4,080.
Profits	439.00	188.70
Per Share	5.59	2.40

** 1979 results restated.*

Pacific Gas & Electric *

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,160.	980.5
Profits	99.16	95.83
Per Share	0.86	0.94
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	4,830.	3,980.
Profits	381.79	378.49
Per Share	3.48	3.75

** Net and per share after preferred dividends.*

Reynolds (R.J.) Industries

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	2,540.	2,250.
Profits	163.6	136.9
Per share	1.53	1.30
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	4,950.	4,220.
Profits	347.4	268.3
Per share	3.26	2.59

St Regis Paper

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	694.0	628.5
Profits	48.87	46.23
Per Share	1.49	1.42
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	1,370.	1,220.
Profits	94.99	82.99
Per Share	2.90	2.55

Seaboard Coast Line Ind.

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	616.0	543.0
Profits	41.8	36.6
Per Share	2.85	2.50
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue	1,220.	1,050.
Profits	78.9	56.6
Per Share	5.37	3.87

China, in a Policy Switch, to Invite Foreign Companies to Tender Bids

PEKING, July 17 (AP-DJ) — China, in a policy switch, said it will formally invite foreign companies to tender bids for contracts to supply construction machinery.

U.S. concerns enthusiastically welcomed the change from the loose approaches of the past.

China was prodded into the move by Japan, which committed itself last year to an ultimate $1.5 billioo in aid to help finance the construction of six major Chinese projects. An unusual feature of the aid is that it is largely untied, meaning that China can make purchases from any natioo it chooses. The Chinese will provide as much of the materials and construction as they can. The Japanese will provide the hard currency needed to buy foreign equipment. Under terms of the aid agreement, Japan's overseas economic cooperation fund will pay foreign companies directly for the equipment that China buys through public tenders. China will repay Japan at 3 percent interest over 30 years, after a 10-year grace period. A spokesman for the Pullman-Kellogg division of Pullman Inc. said: "The frustratioo of businessmen was who to contact. Now everybody is theoretically on equal terms."

At General Motors, a spokesman said: "We're anxious to get into the competition. We're interested in everything we can supply."

W. German Steelmakers See No Upturn in Market

By Margot Hewson

BONN, July 17 (Reuters) — Most major West German steelmakers so far have managed to avoid cutting working hours and see oo immediate prospect of it, but there is no sign of a real upturn in the market and output is expected to fall in the second half of the year, a Reuters survey shows.

Spokesmen for Krupp, Thyssen, Kloeckner Werke and Stahlwerke Peine-Salzgitter said their companies have not cut working hours and are not likely to introduce it in the immediate future.

Company spokesmen ooted the industry is in the middle of the traditional summer pause and a forecast of events later in the year will oot be possible until normal business resumes.

Estel Hoesch Werke is an exception among German steelmakers as earlier this week it said the order situation will probably make cutting work hours oecessary in August.

A spokesman for the Iron and Steel Industry Association noted demand is insufficient to maintain the 23-million-ton domestic output level reached in the first half of the year and production is likely to fall about 10 percent in the second.

This would bring production for the year as a whole to about 44 million tons compared with 46 million in 1979, the association spokesman said.

The reasons for the second half decline are partly domestic, he said, due to the weakening auto market and poor outlook for construction.

He said export markets have been hit by the embargo on sales to Iran, where West Germany sold some 240,000 tons of iron and steel in the first five months of this year after 247,000 in 1979 and 846,000 the previous year.

Exports to the United States are held back by the general recessioo there and uncertainty as to the outcome of the U.S. Steel Corp. antidumping complaint against European producers, he added.

West German raw steel consumption, which reached about 45 million tons in 1979, may fall slightly this year. Imports stand at about 38 percent of the market against 48 percent at the height of the industry's crisis and a recent average of 35 to 38 percent, be noted.

The main competition in West Germany is from other EEC producers, with Italian producers of reinforcing bar in particular reappearing in the market, while outside the EEC Japanese steelmakers remain Germany's main competitors.

2d-Tier Bonds Pour Onto U.S. Market

By Karen W. Arenson

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT) — Investment bankers who handle bond issues for companies that have not gained entry to the blue-chip club do not know whether to gloat or to cry.

The good news is that second-tier companies with B or BB ratings have been pouring into the market, eager to lock up money at today's lower interest rates. And the market has exhibited a good appetite for their bonds. A dozen or so issues have been brought out in just the last few weeks. Another dozen are in registration, and still more are waiting in the wings.

The bad news is that Wall Street analysts think B and double-B companies want to issue more debt than the market can handle. Frederick Joseph, an executive vice president at Drexel Burnham Lambert, a brokerage concern that specializes in bringing companies with B and BB ratings into the market, estimates that an additional $3.5 billion in such issues may try to enter the market in the next few months. That sum is about equal to the total volume of B and double-B issues in the last three years.

"I think a lot of these issues will not get sold," Mr. Joseph says. "No one knows if the window is going to shut again."

Higher Yields

The issues that do make it into the market, however, may present opportunities for investors seeking higher yields than are available on Treasury bills and other short-term investments.

"These bond deals are coming at yields of 13 percent to 15 percent," remarked Humbert Powell, senior vice president at E.F. Hutton, another Wall Street house that has been actively managing these issues. "That may give the investor two or three percentage points more than they would get on an A-rated issue."

But he added, "The ratings tell you one thing — these are speculative bonds."

Until just a few years ago, most investors would have steered clear of bonds with anything less than an A rating. When they bought stocks, they were willing to take some market risk in return for a chance at significant appreciation. But when they bought bonds they were buying securities that promised a fixed rate of interest, and they wanted to be pretty certain that those interest payments would continue.

A company with less than a top credit rating had only a slim chance of floating a public bond offering. There were "junk bonds" around, but they usually belonged to companies that had fallen from grace.

As elsewhere in the financial world, that situation changed with inflation. Investors grew hungrier for bonds with higher and higher yields. Suddenly companies with lower credit ratings found they could issue bonds as long as they paid an extra percentage point or two of interest. Overnight their issues turned from junk bonds into high-yield bonds.

"The risk is really much less than many people think," says David Solomon, vice president and senior portfolio manager for the First Investors Fund for Income, one of the largest of the high-yield mutual funds. In eight years, Mr. Solomon said, his fund has invested in more than 1,000 high-yielding issues, and there have been only two bankruptcies among them.

He warned, however, that investors should be cautious because not all B or BB issues are equal. One of the benefits of a plethora of high-yield issues is that the investor can be more selective and still go after higher yields. Mr. Solomon is buying only about 30 percent of the new issues, instead of the 70 or 80 percent he bought when the selection was sparser. "I spend my day reading prospectuses," he said.

He has several strategies. For one thing, he is buying straight B bonds, such as Golden Nugget's 15-year bonds with a 14¾ percent interest rate. "We knew the company, and we thought the return was attractive for such a short maturity," he said.

But he is also standing back from some new issues that he thinks may not hold up well after they are issued. Instead he buys them after their prices fall. He said that Petro-Lewis, for example, dropped from 100 to 93 or 94 after it came out.

Finally, he is looking for new issues that include some kind of equity kicker, such as the LTV Corp.'s recent convertible issue or the Kenai Corp.'s forthcoming bonds, which will have warrants attached.

How well all of the high-yield bonds will fare depends in part on overall interest rate trends. But an overload of high-yield bonds in the market could push up their yields even more in comparison with yields of higher-quality issues. Mr. Joseph said that on May 9 the difference in yield between the Moody's index of A-rated bonds and Drexel Burnham's own index of B-rated bonds was 1.4 percentage points. Late last week that difference had widened to 2.32 percentage points.

Brazilian Oil Firm To Drill in Algeria

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 17 (NYT) — Braspetro, the foreign exploration subsidiary of Brazil's Petrobras oil company, will spend $41 million looking for oil in Algeria, a Petrobras spokesman said.

Under an agreement with the Algerian state company Sonatrach, Braspetro will explore in the Zelfana region over an area of about 1,000 square miles. If any oil is found, the Brazilian company will take 38 percent of the profits and Sonatrach 62 percent, the spokesman added.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, July 17, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Mia cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Dyd. Bk 7-88	15	7-30	98¼	98¾
Hambt 5½-83	14⅝	—	98.	99⅛
Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	101⅛	101⅞
Irish 6¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98¼	98¾
Jin 1982	14⅜	10-22	101½	102
Kleinwt 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅜	100⅛
Lt Bank 6½-83	13 1/16	9-1	98⅜	98⅝
Lt O'seas 5-90	9¾	12-15	97¾	98¼
Lt Nadon 8-83	14⅜	7-23	98¾	99⅛
Lt Nadon 7-86	15	9-24	99⅛	99⅝
Marzall 6¼-82	15 1/16	9-15	99⅛	100
Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98⅛	98⅝
Mio 6¼-85	11 7/16	11-17	97¼	97¾
Mio Rico 6½-85	10½	12-11	95	96
Midland 7¼-88	9⅝	12-11	99⅛	100⅛
Montra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100	100⅛
Nfnd 5¼-89	11 12/16	8-21	97⅜	98⅛
Nfo 8-88	11	11-24	99⅛	100⅛
Nfo Hdo 6¼-81	14 15/16	9-22	101⅜	101⅝
Nfo 6¼-84	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	100⅝
Nfo Hdo 1987	—	7-23	97⅜	98⅜
Nfo Hdo 5¾-87	14 9/16	7-28	97¼	97⅝
Nfo Hdo 5½-82	14 11/16	10-20	98⅜	98⅝
Nfotres 6¼-84	10⅝	12-6	97¾	98⅛
Nfond 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100¼	100⅝
Nfo-82	14 3/16	10-29	101⅜	101⅝
Nfo-83	16¾	9-25	100⅝	101⅛
Nfo-83	14⅛	9-18	101⅛	101⅜
Nfo	17⅛	9-1	100⅛	100⅝
Nfo-83	14¼	7-21	99½	99⅝
Nfo 82/84	14 1/16	8-21	99⅜	100⅛
Nfo-84	14 5/16	8-22	99⅜	99⅝
Nfo Bk 6¼-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97½
Nfo 7¾-85	9 7/16	9-20	97	97½
Nfo 7¾-85	9 7/16	9-17	98⅛	98⅝
Nfo 6¼-84	19 13/16	10-1	99⅛	100⅛
Nfo 5¾-84	15 5/16	8-9	97½	98¼
Nfo 6½-83	19 3/16	8-12	100¼	101⅛
L.Sch 6¾-84	9⅝	1-12	98	98½
Nfomk 6-87	10	11-28	99⅜	100⅛
Nfo 1983	10 3/16	9-27	99⅛	99⅝
Nfo 84	9 11/16	7-31	98¼	98¾
Nfo-84	10⅛	8-10	98⅝	99¼
Nfo Intrfd	9	10-30	99	99½
Nfo-83	14⅝	7-30	96⅜	97¼
Nfo-84	14 11/16	8-6	97½	98
Nfo Nicole 6¼-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅝
Nfo	9¾	1-12	98⅜	98⅝
Nfo	9¾	1-15	99¼	99⅝
Nfo	13 13/16	11-6	100¼	101
Nfo 5¼-91/97	11 13/16	11-21	100	100⅛
Nfo 6¼-82	9 7/16	9-16	97⅝	97⅞
Nfo 6¼-82	14 13/16	8-7	99⅜	100⅛
Nfo 6-83	14⅜	9-12	99⅜	100⅛
Nfo 5¼-88	9¼	1-12	99¼	99⅝
Nfo 6¼-82	9 11/16	12-17	99⅜	99⅝
Nfo 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	99⅛	99⅝
Nfo	14 15/16	7-31	99¼	100⅛
Nfo	19 13/16	10-9	101⅜	102⅛
Nfo	15¼	9-1	99⅞	99⅝
Nfo 7½-82	10⅝	6-24	99⅜	100⅛
Nfo	15 1/16	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
Nfo	14⅜	11-1	101	101½
Nfo	10 11/16	12-3	99⅜	100
Nfo	18⅝	10-15	100⅛	100⅝
Nfo 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	99⅜	99⅞

Non Banks

Issuer-Mia cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Ennstrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100⅜	101⅜
General Cable 7½-80	20½	9-30	101⅛	102⅜
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	96¼	97¼
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅝	1-7	101⅛	101⅞
Thailand 7-84	10⅝	9-17	99⅜	99⅝
Philippines 6½-86	17¾	10-20	96¼	96¾
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18½	9-16	101	101½
Sweden Stock-91	9 7/16	10-20	96¼	96¾
Sofitel 8-85	20 3/16	10-8	101¼	102⅛
Sofitel 8-84	10⅝	12-8	100⅛	100⅝
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99½	99¾
Texas Airlines 7-86	10⅝	10-13	92½	93¼
TVO Stock-91	10⅝	28-11	95¾	96⅜
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅜	100⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	14½	7-21	98⅝	99⅛
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	99	99½
C.Tish 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99¼	99¾

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Zimbabwe Seeks Aid From China, Yugoslavia, West

SALISBURY, July 17 (Reuters) — Zimbabwe is seeking economic aid from China, Romania, Yugoslavia and Western countries, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in an interview in The Herald newspaper.

Prime Minister Mugabe said negotiations have begun with those countries and discussions have taken place with member nations of the oil cartel but declined to give details.

Western aid since independence from Britain is estimated by the Finance Ministry here at $80 million with a further $150 million due from Britain over the next three years and is regarded by Mr. Mugabe as "small."

The government does not plan to nationalize industries at present unless a company is badly managed, Mr. Mugabe said. Foreign companies could invest in Zimbabwe with confidence but would be expected to allow substantial local shareholding and accept workers committees in all major enterprises, he added. The prime minister was also quoted as saying that the state would have substantial holdings, but not necessarily a majority interest, in key industries but he did not elaborate.

Tokyo Exchange

July 17, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	186	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	174
Asahi Glass	437	Mitsubi Chem.	217
Canon	635	Mitsubi Corp.	631
Dai Nia. Print	510	Mitsubi Elec	189
Fuji Bank	410	Mitsui Co.	383
Fuji Photo	583	Mitsukoshi	439
Hitachi	266	Nippon Elec.	396
Honda Motor	550	Nippon Steel	127
C. Itoh	418	Sharp	536
I.S.U.	141	Sony Corp	2,230
Japan Air L.	2,240	Sumitomo Bank	420
Kaneal El. Pwr.	900	Sumitomo Chem.	126
Kao Soap	423	Sumitomo Metal	146
Kawasaki Steel	126	Taisho Marine	275
Kirin Brewery	417	Takeda	546
Komatsu	368	Tejin	134
Kubota	380	Tokyo Marine	408
Matsu El. Ind.	674	Toray	215
Matsu E. Wks	567	Toyota	750

New index : 469.10 ; Previous : 469.15
Nikkei-DJ index : 6,818.41 ; Previous : 6,816.15

European Gold Markets

July 17, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	638.25	637.25	+2.50
Zurich	639.50	637.50	+2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	643.67	639.67	+3.63

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80
620	27.00-30.00	54.00-58.00
650	20.00-22.00	48.00-52.00
680	14.00-17.00	42.00-46.00
680	10.00-12.00	34.00-38.00
710	6.00- 8.00	29.00-33.00

Options for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug. 80

New market hours 9.00 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Put option prices quoted.
Gold Bullion 638.00-639.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

New Issue
July 18, 1980

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

SHARP CORPORATION
Osaka

DM 100,000,000
6½% Convertible Bonds due 1988

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON Limited — FUJI INTERNATIONAL FINANCE Limited

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO. — S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

Abu Dhabi Investment Company
Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank of Helsinki Ltd.
Bank Leu International Ltd., Nassau
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms
Barclays International Group
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bergen Bank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Limited
B.S.J. Underwriters Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Limited
Chemical Bank International Group
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano
Dai-Ichi Kangyo International Limited
Dai-Ichi Securities Co., Ltd.
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankers
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
European Banking Company Limited
Robert Fleming & Co., Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
International Credit Alliance, Limited Hong Kong
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Lloyds Bank International Limited
LTCB International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
McLeod Young Weir International Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Mitsui Finance Europe Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
New Japan Securities Europe Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
Nomura Europe GmbH
Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Osakaye Securities Co., Ltd.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken
Postipankki
Privatbanken A/S
Renouf International (NZ) Limited
Rothschild Bank AG
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Singapore Japan Merchant Bank Limited
Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque B.A.
Sparbankernas Bank
Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Taiyo Kobe Finance Hong Kong Limited
Tokai Bank Nederland N.V.
Trident International Finance Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises U.B.A.F.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
Wako Securities Company Limited
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
WestLB Asia Limited
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited
Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.
Yasuda Trust & Finance (Hong Kong) Limited

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. June 1980

Tricentrol
LIMITED

$25,000,000
Medium term loan

Arranged and provided by
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Chicago Futures

July 17, 1980

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

Jul	4.17	4.49	4.33	4.35¼	+.06¼
Sep	4.46	4.49½	4.41½	4.44	+.04¼
Dec	4.65¼	4.68	4.60½	4.63	+.04
Mar	4.79½	4.80½	4.71	4.76	+.04
May	4.84	4.86	4.75½	4.82	+.04
Jul	4.85	4.86	4.76½	4.83	+.07

Sales Wed. 20,859.
Total open interest Wed. 59,554, up 932 from Tues.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

Jul	3.23	3.27½	3.20¼	3.25	+.02¼
Sep	3.29½	3.32	3.26	3.28¼	+.04¼
Dec	3.40	3.48	3.32½	3.36¼	+.02¼
Mar	3.47	3.49¼	3.42	3.44¾	+.01½
May	3.54	3.55	3.48	3.50¼	
Jul	3.56½	3.57	3.50	3.52½	

Sales Wed. 76,298.
Total open interest Wed. 173,766, up 987 from Tues.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

Jul	8.00	8.16	7.92	8.06	+.16
Aug	8.07	8.19½	7.91	8.05½	+.15½
Sep	8.11	8.27	8.00	8.16½	+.15
Nov	8.32	8.40	8.13	8.26	+.07½
Jan	8.40	8.47	8.22	8.35	+.09
Mar	8.53	8.56½	8.38½	8.45½	+.06½
May	8.56	8.56	8.33	8.47	+.09½
Jul	8.56	8.56	8.33	8.45	+.09½

Sales Wed. 58,243.
Total open interest Wed. 135,378, up 2,923 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

Jul	219.00	220.80	213.00	217.50	+2.50
Aug	220.00	222.00	215.00	218.50	+1.50
Sep	222.00	223.00	217.00	220.50	+2.50
Oct	222.50	225.00	220.00	222.50	+1.00
Dec	229.50	232.00	225.00	228.50	+2.50
Jan	230.50	232.00	227.00	229.00	+1.50
Mar	230.50	232.00	227.00	229.50	+1.50
May	234.00	234.50	232.00	232.50	— .50
Jul	232.00	237.00	233.00	233.00	—2.00
Aug				234.00	—2.00

Sales Wed. 15,307.
Total open interest Wed. 57,672, up 686 from Tues.
Note: Close is average of last two trades.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.

Jul	28.00	28.75	28.00	28.38	+ .53
Aug	28.45	28.85	28.20	28.52	+ .45
Sep	28.75	29.05	28.36	28.68	+ .51
Oct	28.87	29.20	28.50	28.85	+ .17
Dec	29.20	29.38	28.95	29.63	+ .11
Jan	29.20	29.38	28.80	28.80	+ .12
Mar	29.30	29.30	28.60	28.68	+ .12
May	29.20	29.30	28.50	28.60	+ .10
Jul	28.90	28.95	28.40	28.40	+ .00
Aug	28.90	28.90	28.30	28.30	+ .10

Sales Wed. 14,813.
Total open interest Wed. 63,315, off 59 from Tues.

Cash Prices

July 17, 1980

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.70	2.03
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	0.69½	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	334.00
Iron 2 Farv. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Phil.	76-77	101-103
Lead Spot, lb	0.34	.36
Copper elect., lb	101%	84%
Tin 1 st trail Mal., lb	8.4032	7.4457
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.25½	0.29½
Silver N.Y., oz	15.525	9.251
Gold N.Y., oz	627.28	299.40

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

July 17, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,185.60 f	1,179.50 f
Reuters	1,491.00	1,486.40
Dow Jones Spot	434.48	434.77
D.J. Futures	452.43	453.77

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. a—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100; Average 1924-25-26.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

July 17, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	901.00	902.00	904.00	904.50
3 months	923.00	923.50	925.50	926.00
Cathodes: spot	878.00	880.00	881.00	882.00
3 months	900.00	902.00	902.00	904.00
Tin: spot	7,060.00	7,090.00	7,115.00	7,125.00
3 months	7,110.00	7,120.00	7,130.00	7,140.00
Lead: spot	324.50	325.00	328.00	322.00
3 months	335.00	336.00	331.00	332.00
Zinc: spot	303.50	304.00	292.00	293.00
3 months	303.50	304.00	302.00	303.00
Silver: spot	687.00	688.00	666.00	668.00
3 months	682.00	683.00	672.00	673.00
Aluminium: spot	714.00	715.00	747.00	748.00
3 months	714.00	715.00	722.00	723.00
Nickel: spot	2,780.00	2,785.00	2,765.00	2,770.00
3 months	2,780.00	2,785.00	2,790.00	2,795.00

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

July 17, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
PubSvc EG	733,000	20¾	— ¼
Tex Util	722,200	12½	+ ½
CoreFedU	711,400	26½	+ ½
Duke Pow	701,200	19½	+ ½
Worn Lamb	457,100	19¾	+ ⅞
Boeing s	436,000	39½	+ ½
Mobil	422,600	70½	+ ½
LTV Corp	383,600	13¾	+ ½
EastnAirL	381,400	16½	+ ⅛
Polaroid	376,700	24¾	+ ⅛
Zenith R	362,400	18	+ ⅛
CentSo West	360,600	14½	+ ⅛
SPNCos	337,300	23⅜	— ⅛
Searle GR	333,200	22¾	+ 1½
CoastalCo	327,700	26¾	— ⅛

	Today NYSE	Prev. NYSE	Today National	Prev. National
Volume (in millions)	48.85	56.42		
Advanced	1,069	578		
Volume Up (millions)	34.75	24.90		
Declined	439	937		
Volume Down (millions)	8.34	27.49		
Unchanged	369	390		
Total issues	1,877	1,904		
New highs	125	71		
New lows	1	9		

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	906.40	916.64	902.05	915.15	+10.66
20 Trn	299.13	305.76	298.89	305.05	+4.68
15 Util	115.01	115.52	112.86	114.48	+0.11
65 Stk	330.81	335.19	329.82	334.26	+4.30

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	121.81	119.43	121.44	+1.81
Industrials	121.40	134.67	137.26	+2.32
Utilities	53.04	52.69	53.04	+0.04
Finance	13.14	12.76	13.28	+0.06
Transp.	18.51	18.00	18.45	+0.48

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	69.51	68.85	69.53	+0.99
Industrials	79.88	78.98	79.88	+1.34
Transp.	60.55	59.88	60.55	+1.29
Utilities	38.84	38.52	38.84	+0.13
Finance	67.35	67.00	67.40	+0.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
July 15	152,649	332,138	1,217
July 16	195,281	427,785	1,602
July 14	177,116	380,238	1,972
July 11	143,493	308,759	1,169
July 10	137,149	322,843	1,435

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GtfCanG u	277,900	39½	+ ⅞
BowValley s	226,800	20¼	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	217,000	42¾	+ ⅛
GtBas Pet	155,100	24⅜	+ 1⅛
RangerOil e	138,100	25¾	+ ⅛
PetCons u	127,000	41⅞	+ ⅛
ChiefDve e	110,300	23⅜	+ ½
US Filter	97,400	28¾	+ ½
TubosMex u	94,400	9⅛	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nat'lsw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.17	6.83
Advanced	416	334
Volume Up (millions)	4.63	4.04
Declined	179	225
Volume Down (millions)	0.87	1.24
Unchanged	218	200
Total issues	813	759
New highs	N.A.	26
New lows	N.A.	1

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
212.90	209.87	212.58	+3.02

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes July 17 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high.
July 31	896/904	880/904
Aug. 28	894/904	880/904
Sept. 25	894/904	880/904

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12316

U.S. Commodity Prices

OATS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	1.81	1.89½	1.82	1.82	—.05
Sep	1.94	1.96¾	1.88½	1.89	—.05½
Dec	2.07	2.09	1.99	1.99½	—.05
Mar	2.15½	2.17½	2.09	2.10	—.05
May	2.18	2.19½	2.11½	2.12	—.03½

Sales Wed. 1,403.
Total open interest Wed. 5,827, up 121 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Aug	70.25	70.45	69.40	69.82	— .35
Oct	68.00	68.40	67.35	67.67	— .35
Dec	68.65	68.80	67.90	68.17	— .15
Feb	69.80	69.80	68.70	68.70	— .10
Apr	69.50	69.60	68.75	69.00	— .16
Jun	70.05	70.57	70.10	70.20	+ .15
Aug	71.80	72.18	71.60	71.85	+ .45

Est. sales 24,210; sales Wed. 27,803.
Total open interest Wed. 64,453, up 859 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Aug	72.40	72.65	72.00	72.47	+ .28
Sep	72.70	72.90	72.18	72.57	+ .27
Oct	72.65	73.10	72.45	72.82	+ .17
Nov	72.90	74.75	73.80	74.70	+ .70
Jan	74.20	75.60	74.20	74.20	+ .20
Mar	77.10	77.35	76.85	77.35	+ .25
Apr	78.05	78.30	77.90	78.30	+ .30
May	77.00	78.40	77.70	78.40	+ .40

Est. sales 5,615; sales Wed. 5,977.
Total open interest Wed. 14,995, off 19 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jul	43.35	43.65	43.45	43.77	— .38
Aug	42.10	42.50	42.05	42.42	— .16
Oct	40.85	41.10	39.35	39.52	— .16
Dec	44.50	44.70	43.17	43.32	— .16
Feb	47.60	47.75	46.40	46.47	— .20
Apr	44.80	44.90	43.80	43.89	— .20
Jun	49.15	49.15	48.30	48.35	— .20
Jul	49.25	49.25	48.55	48.55	— .10
Aug	48.75	48.80	48.25	48.25	— .35

Est. sales 8,843; sales Wed. 6,462.
Total open interest Wed. 25,862, off 171 from Tues.

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jul	43.00	44.00	41.75	41.75	—2.00
Aug	43.15	43.30	40.80	40.80	—2.00
Feb	59.85	59.85	57.50	57.50	—2.00
Mar	59.45	59.70	57.20	57.20	—2.00
May	60.50	60.50	57.50	57.50	—1.70
Jul	60.30	60.30	57.45	57.50	—2.00
Aug	59.50	59.40	57.20	57.20	—2.00

Est. sales 7,731; sales Wed. 8,782.
Total open interest Wed. 22,765, off 10 from Tues.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS
30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.

Jul	57.75	57.75	57.20	57.20	+1.45
Aug	53.65	53.65	53.45	53.95	+ .45
Oct	50.75	51.45	57.40	50.95	+ .35
Dec	49.70	49.70	49.30	49.15	+ .30
Feb	50.00	50.30	49.75	50.25	+ .30
Mar				50.75	
Jun				50.75	
Jul				50.75	
Aug				50.75	+ .25

Est. sales 3,757; sales Wed. 634.
Total open interest Wed. 2,216, up 119 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS
25,000 doz.; cents per doz.

Sep	63.50	64.00	63.50	64.00	+ .50
Oct				61.00	+1.20
Nov	45.00	45.80	45.00	45.80	+1.20
Dec				46.50	

Est. sales 23; sales Wed. 28.
Total open interest Wed. 114, off 2 from Tues.

LUMBER
Old contracts
100,000 bd. ft.

Sep	209.60	206.60	209.50	206.60	+5.00
Nov	207.50	210.70	207.30	210.70	+5.00

New contracts
130,000 bd. ft.

Jan	205.50	209.60	205.40	209.40	+5.00
Mar	214.40	218.00	214.40	217.80	+4.60
May	221.00	225.00	221.00	225.00	+4.00
Jul	230.00	232.00	230.00	232.00	+3.00
Sep	231.50	234.50	231.50	234.00	+3.50
Nov	235.00	236.20	235.00	235.60	+3.15

Est. sales 1,089; sales Wed. 3,1W.
Total open interest Wed. 11,273, up 287 from Tues.

PLYWOOD
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

Jul	192.00	196.00	192.00	196.00	+4.70
Sep	191.80	197.00	191.80	197.00	+7.00
Nov	200.00	204.40	194.50	204.40	+7.00
Jan	200.00	204.00	200.00	204.00	+7.00
Mar	203.50	208.20	203.50	208.20	+7.00
May			207.50	212.50	+7.00
Jul			215.50	215.50	+7.00
Sep			218.50	218.50	+7.00

Sales Wed. 393.
Total open interest Wed. 4,781, up 11 from Tues.

US TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

Sep	92.35	92.59	92.10	92.18	—.33
Oct				92.09	—.31
Dec	92.28	92.34	91.95	92.04	—.21
Jan				92.02	—.18
Mar	92.08	92.14	91.81	91.91	—.17
Apr	91.87	91.95	91.62	91.69	—.22
Jul				91.44	—.18
Sep	91.58	91.72	91.43	91.50	—.18
Oct				91.26	—.03
Dec	91.38	91.48	91.22	91.29	—.21
Jan				91.04	—.03
Mar	91.16	91.26	91.03	91.07	—.20
Apr				91.04	—.02
Jul	91.04	91.04	90.83	90.83	—.19

Est. sales 14,284; sales Wed. 15,080.
Total open interest Wed. 22,825, off 676 from Tues.

GNMA
($ pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of pct.)

Sep	77-09	77-25	76-80	76-22	—12
Dec	77-07	77-24	76-84	76-20	—12
Mar	77-02	77-21	76-83	76-18	—11
Jun	76-27	77-12	76-02	76-09	—14
Sep	76-12	77-04	75-30	76-00	—16
Dec	75-29	76-21	75-23	75-25	—16
Mar	75-29	76-19	75-13	75-17	—19
Jun	76-00	76-12	75-09	75-09	—20
Sep	75-14	76-02	75-02	75-02	—20
Dec	75-15	75-23	75-00	75-00	—16
Mar	74-25	74-28	74-28	74-28	—16

Sales Wed. 8,704.
Total open interest Wed. 71,012, up 178 from Tues.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS
($1 million, annualized discount rate)

Sep	91.09	91.29	90.97	90.92	— .23
Dec	91.00	91.09	90.85	90.85	— .22
Mar				90.85	— .15

Sales Wed. 52.
Total open interest Wed. 157, up 1 from Tues.
Note: Close is average of last five trades.

U.S. Commodity Prices

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS
($ pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	80-18	81-12	79-16	79-30	—21
Dec	80-20	81-14	79-15	79-28	—21
Mar	80-17	81-03	79-10	79-23	—21
Jun	80-02	81-00	79-12	79-15	—22
Sep	80-00	80-30	79-08	79-11	—23
Dec	79-28	80-17	79-08	79-12	—23
Mar	79-25	80-13	79-08	79-08	—23
Jun	79-20	80-11	79-08	79-08	—23
Sep	79-19	80-08	79-08	79-08	—24
Dec	79-18	80-05	79-07	79-07	—24
Mar	79-17	80-00	79-04	79-04	—24

Sales Wed. 29,974.
Total open interest Wed. 114,648, up 264 from Tues.

BRITISH POUND, 5 per pound.

Sep	2.3510	2.3580	2.3470	2.3505	— .85
Oct	2.3415	2.3440	2.3405	2.3420	— .85
Dec	2.3290	2.3340	2.3280	2.3300	— .85
Jan	2.3260	2.3260	2.3230	2.3230	— .85
Mar	2.3130	2.3190	2.3115	2.3170	+ .10

Est. sales 4,581; sales Wed. 4,128.
Total open interest Wed. 15,410, up 858 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

Sep	.8678	.8681	.8657	.8665	+.00
Oct	.8655	.8660	.8635	.8643	+.00
Dec	.8630	.8630	.8610	.8619	+.00
Mar	.8610	.8610	.8600	.8606	+.00
Jun	.8622	.8640	.8610	.8610	+.00
Sep				.8600	
				.8614	

Est. sales 1,581; sales Wed. 1,965.
Total open interest Wed. 14,329, up 188 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

Sep	.5760	.5765	.5735	.5736	—.17
Oct	.5767	.5767	.5744	.5744	—.16
Dec	.5772	.5783	.5750	.5752	—.17
Jan	.5783	.5783	.5764	.5764	—.17
Mar	.5800	.5800	.5780	.5780	—.12
Apr				.5800	
Jun				.5800	—.10

Est. sales 3,949; sales Wed. 2,736.
Total open interest Wed. 9,481, off 46 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

RUTGN QUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

PORGN FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

Sep	.0045535	.0045534	.0045534	.0045535	—.17
Dec	.0045549	.0045549	.0045535	.0045535	—.12
Mar	.0045453	.0045463	.0045518	.0045524	—.19
Jun	.0045447	.0045447	.0045447	.0045447	
Sep	.0045855	.0045845	.0045850	.0045850	—.21
Dec				.0045835	—.12

Est. sales 405; sales Wed. 1,200.
Total open interest Wed. 6,344, up 38 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

Sep	.4303	.4316	.4270	.4272	—.38
Oct	.4318	.4318	.4317	.4317	—.36
Dec	.4377	.4377	.4345	.4345	—.36
Jan	.4363	.4363	.4363	.4363	—.36
Mar	.4458	.4451	.4400	.4400	—.34
Jun				.4478	—.27

Est. sales 3,314; sales Wed. 2,975.
Total open interest Wed. 14,884, up 165 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

Sep	.8678	.8681	.8657	.8665	+.00
Oct	.8655	.8660	.8635	.8643	+.00
Dec	.8630	.8630	.8610	.8619	+.00
Mar	.8610	.8610	.8600	.8606	+.00
Jun	.8622	.8640	.8610	.8610	+.00
Sep				.8600	
				.8614	

Est. sales 1,581; sales Wed. 1,965.
Total open interest Wed. 14,329, up 188 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

RUTCN QUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

PORGN FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

Sep	.0045535	.0045534	.0045534	.0045535	—.17
Dec	.0045549	.0045549	.0045535	.0045535	—.12
Mar	.0045453	.0045463	.0045518	.0045524	—.19
Jun	.0045447	.0045447	.0045447	.0045447	
Sep	.0045855	.0045845	.0045850	.0045850	—.21
Dec				.0045835	—.12

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Oct	.4318	.4318	.4317	.4317	—.36
Dec	.4377	.4377	.4345	.4345	—.36
Jan	.4363	.4363	.4363	.4363	—.36
Mar	.4458	.4451	.4400	.4400	—.34
Jun				.4478	—.27

Est. sales 3,314; sales Wed. 2,975.
Total open interest Wed. 14,884, up 165 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

EURITIN POUND, $ per pound.

Sep	2.3510	2.3580	2.3470	2.3505	— .85
Oct	2.3415	2.3440	2.3405	2.3420	— .85
Dec	2.3290	2.3340	2.3280	2.3300	— .85
Jan	2.3260	2.3260	2.3230	2.3230	— .85
Mar	2.3130	2.3190	2.3115	2.3170	+ .10

Est. sales 4,581; sales Wed. 4,128.
Total open interest Wed. 15,410, up 858 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

Sep	.8678	.8681	.8657	.8665	+.00
Oct	.8655	.8660	.8635	.8643	+.00
Dec	.8630	.8630	.8610	.8619	+.00
Mar	.8610	.8610	.8600	.8606	+.00
Jun	.8622	.8640	.8610	.8610	+.00
Sep				.8600	
				.8614	

Est. sales 1,581; sales Wed. 1,965.
Total open interest Wed. 14,329, up 188 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

RUTCN QUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

PORGN FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

Sep	.0045535	.0045534	.0045534	.0045535	—.17
Dec	.0045549	.0045549	.0045535	.0045535	—.12
Mar	.0045453	.0045463	.0045518	.0045524	—.19
Jun	.0045447	.0045447	.0045447	.0045447	
Sep	.0045855	.0045845	.0045850	.0045850	—.21
Dec				.0045835	—.12

Est. sales 405; sales Wed. 1,200.
Total open interest Wed. 6,344, up 38 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

Sep	.4303	.4316	.4270	.4272	—.38
Oct	.4318	.4318	.4317	.4317	—.36
Dec	.4377	.4377	.4345	.4345	—.36
Jan	.4363	.4363	.4363	.4363	—.36
Mar	.4458	.4451	.4400	.4400	—.34
Jun				.4478	—.27

Est. sales 3,314; sales Wed. 2,975.
Total open interest Wed. 14,884, up 165 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

July 17, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
QOUNQ WHITE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.85	8.90	8.20	8.85	—0.05
Dec	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	+0.05
Apr	14.20	14.40	13.85	14.39	+0.26

Est. sales 3,112; sales Wed. 4,547.
Total open interest Wed. 9,322 up 907 from Tues.

COFFEE
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jul	160.00	161.00	150.00	159.50	— 6.76
Sep	166.04	166.04	166.04	166.04	— 4.00
Dec	157.15	157.15	157.15	157.15	—04.00
Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	— 4.00
May	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	— 4.00
Jul	164.72	164.72	164.72	164.72	— 4.00
Sep				167.58	— 4.00

Est. sales 1,106; sales Wed. 1,934.
Total open interest Wed. 14,265 off 581 from Tues

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Sep	26.30	28.00	26.30	27.89	+ 1.67
Oct	27.50	27.90	27.60	27.85	+ 1.92
Jan	29.50	29.50	29.35	29.77	+ 1.44
Mar	29.95	30.90	28.60	30.86	+ 1.52
May	29.50	30.65	29.30	30.57	+ 1.44
Jul	28.35	29.50	28.30	29.46	+ 1.54
Sep	28.30	29.50	28.30	29.50	+ 1.55
Oct	27.00	29.50	27.60	29.50	+ 1.80

Est. sales 15,875; sales Wed. 12,447.
Total open interest Wed. 68,106 up 331 from Tues

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jul	106.00	106.50	105.25	105.25	—2.05
Sep	109.30	110.25	107.00	108.50	—1.95
Dec	2,455	2,455	2,465	2,452	—18.00
Mar	2,520	2,520	2,450	2,513	—13.00
May	2,555	2,567	2,555	2,567	+ 8.00
Jul				2,577	+ 9.00
Sep				2,677	+ 9.00

Est. sales 1,365; sales Wed. 1,501.
Total open interest Wed. 8,346 up 371 from Tues
z-New contracts 15 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jul	88.30	89.20	88.20	88.30	—0.70
Sep	89.80	90.25	89.50	89.70	—0.55
Nov	90.90	91.16	90.20	90.35	—0.55
Jan	92.00	92.65	91.40	92.40	—0.25
Mar	93.20	93.25	92.80	93.15	—0.45
May	94.00	94.00	93.70	94.00	—0.70
Jul	95.00	95.00	95.00	94.90	—0.70

Est. sales 450; sales Wed. 635.
Total open interest Wed. 6,420 up 74 from Tues

COTTON, No.2.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Oct	83.20	85.00	83.20	84.35	—0.01
Dec	81.70	82.75	81.45	82.10	—0.05
Mar	82.20	83.25	82.10	82.45	—0.32
May	82.90	83.60	82.50	82.75	—0.45

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	82.60	84.05	82.00	83.00	—0.50
Oct	80.00	80.80	80.00	80.00	—0.50
Dec	78.40	77.25	78.40	77.00	+0.50

Est. sales 10,581; sales Wed. 9,416.
Total open interest Wed. 33,043 up 668 from Tues

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jul	96.40	96.40	96.00	96.45	+ .05
Sep				96.90	+ .05
Sep	97.60	98.00	96.80	97.70	+ .05
Dec	98.30	99.00	97.90	98.80	+ .05

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
9¼	3¼	Vallo's					16	30	5⅝	8⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
18½	11½	ValyRs		n1.24			8.6	1	14½	14½	14½
12⅜	7⅜	Valmac		.20l				13	13	13	13 + ⅛
18	6½	Valspar		.44			5.1	7	4	8⅛	8¼+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅛	ValueL		.07e				57	u 4⅜	4½	4⅜+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Varil					5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+ ⅛
22⅛	13¼	VermtA		.32b			2.0	6	1	15¾	15⅝ 15¾+ ⅛
13¾	5¾	Vernitron		.10			9	8	182	11⅛	14⅜ 11⅛+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Veritele		.10b			2.5	3	10	4⅜	4 4
2½	1⅛	Viatech						8		2¼	2⅛+ ⅛
12⅜	7⅜	Vicon	n				18	119		12¾	11⅝ 12¾+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	VintageE						8		2⅜	2⅛+ ⅛
15⅞	4⅝	Vishay		.52t			4.2	18	51	12⅛	12¼ 12⅛
7⅝	4¼	VisualG		.20			2.9	11	140	7⅜	6⅝ 7
7¾	4⅜	VulcCo		.24			3.9	6	1	6¼	6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
							W—W		W		
8⅝	3	WTC						109		3⅜	3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅜	Wackmt		.40b			4.4	7	22	9¼	9 9 — ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	WadelEq						4		2	2 2
27⅞	14½	Walnco		n.12			.4	68	75	32	31¼ 31⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅜	Walter	n	.28			1.0	11	16	25¾	25¼ 25⅝+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Walco		.08			4.1	5	1	1⅞	1⅞ 1⅞
7⅛	4	WallCS		.28			4.1	6	30	7	6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
40¾	17½	WandB		.18			.4	24	311	u40⅜	39⅝ 40⅛+ 1⅛
40⅜	18¾	Wang C		4.06			.2	22	87	39⅛	39⅛ 39⅛+ 1
12⅜	5¾	WascoCo		.20			1.4	4	5	12⅛	12⅛ 12⅛ — ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	WashIm						9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ 1⅞
25⅝	15⅜	WashPost		.44			2.5	6	1	17	17 17
27½	25½	WRIT		2.52			4.2	18		27¼	27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
34⅛	14⅜	Wkhrd		n1.72t			3.4	16	334	u34⅜	33⅞ 34⅛+ 1⅛
5¾	2⅜	Welmon		.56e			1.5	7	4	4⅛	4⅛ 4⅛ + ⅛
24⅜	4⅜	WeldTU		.30			2.9	5	32	14⅜	9⅝ 10⅜+ ⅜
5¾	4	Wellco		.25e			5.3	5	5	5¼	5¼ 5¼
18	6½	WescoFn		.42			5.0	5	5	8⅝	8⅝ 8⅝ — ⅛
36¼	15⅜	Wsfbrn	o	s.70			2.3		490	31¾	30⅝ 31 + ⅛
38¼	12⅜	WstFin		.52			2.4	3	41	21⅜	20¾ 21⅛
6⅜	2⅜	WhitCm		.06t				3		2	2 2
18⅛	4⅜	WhtehI						13	352	8⅝	7⅜ 8¼+ ⅛
19⅜	7	Wichita					3.0	24	3	16	14⅜ 16 + ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG						3	2	2	2 2
24⅜	13⅜	Wmhaus		.70			3.1	9	108	22⅜	21 22⅛+ 1½
2⅜	1⅛	Wilmt								1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝ — ⅛
11⅜	7⅜	Wilstrm		.60			6.6	4	1	9⅛	9⅛ 9⅛
17⅜	8⅜	Wkwear		.44			3.4	7	45	12⅜	12⅛ 12⅜ + ⅛
24⅜	9¾	WvEnsy	n					38	160	19⅜	19⅛ 19⅜+ ⅛
24½	13	Wrathr		.05e			.7	5		18½	18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
6⅛	⅜	WrightN	g					46	37-16		3⅜ 3⅜+ 1-16
18	11	Wynns	s	.68			2.8	6	29	14⅜	13½ 13¾+ ⅛
15	9¼	WymBn		.72			5.1	7	52	14⅛	13¾ 14⅛ + ⅛
							X—Y—Z		—		
15¾	4½	Zimmer		.36			4.6	8	11	2¾	7⅝ 7¾+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. s—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
5⅝	2¼	Nelex					18	11	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	Nortek		.88		1.5	5	47	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝— ⅛
30½	15½	NoaRay		.28		1.8	11	64	28⅜	28¼	28⅜+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅜	NoCdO		0			27	44	18	17¾	17⅞— ⅛
16⅛	7½	NuclDta					9	88	14¼	15¾	14 + ⅛
45	21½	Numac		0.20				108	33¾	30½	32¼+1¼
							O—O—O				
12¾	4	OBA		.20e			2.2	13	5	9¼	9¼+ ⅛
18¾	12¾	Oakwd		.12b			7	6	18	17½	17½+ ⅛
12½	8	OhSecIy		5.72			7.9	6	2	9¼	9¼
9¼	7¾	OldInd		.48e			4.4	5	1	9¼	9¼
75½	32¼	OOkIep		.31a			.6	7	2450	52¾	51¼ 52¾+ 1½
23¼	6¾	OrioleH		lo			4.3	5	43	22	22¼ 22 + ⅛
5½	2⅜	Drmond					11	5	4	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
8	4⅜	Orrox		o				9	182	6⅜	6⅜+ ⅛
17¼	12⅜	OSullivn		.80			5.2	6	2	15¾	15¼ 15½+ ⅛
7⅜	3¼	OxfordFl						3	3	5¾	6 6— ⅛
7¾	3¾	OzarkA						161	5½	5¾	5¾— ⅛
							P—Q				
15⅜	18½	PGEptA		1.50		11.		65	13½	12⅜	13½+ ⅛
14⅜	9¼	PGEptB		1.37		12.		4	11¼	11¼	11¼+ ⅛
13¼	8⅜	PGEptC		1.25		12.		20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜— ⅛
13¾	9¼	PGEptD		1.38		12.		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+ ⅛
27	17	PGEptW		2.57		12.			21¼	21¼	21¼— ⅛
25	15½	PGEptV		2.22		12.		37	19½	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
27¼	17¾	PGEptT		2.54		12.		15	21⅝	21	21⅛— ⅛
27¼	17½	PGEptS		2.62		12.		26	21⅝	21⅜	22⅛+ 1⅛
12½	7¾	PGEptH		1.13		12.			9¼	9¼	9¼— ⅛
25½	15½	PGEptR		2.37		12.		2	19¼	19¼	19¼— ⅛
21¼	12⅜	PGEptM		1.96		12.		2	16⅜	16⅜	15¼—
21¼	14½	PGEptQ		2.25		12.		1	18	18	17½+ ⅛
21¼	13¼	PGEptK		2.04		12.		168	17¾	17¾	17¾+ ⅛
45¾	25¾	PacLt	pf4.34			11.		s40	38½	38½	38½+ ⅛
36¾	31	PacLt	pf4.50			11.		s10	35¾	35¾	35¾— ⅛
78⅜	50¾	PacLt	pf7.44			11.		2	69¼	69¼	69¾—2¼
24	37	PacPLpf	5			12.		2125	44	45	45 —
29	17⅜	PacTrst	1.20			5.1	11	44	22½	22	22½+ ⅛
21¾	12	PaceP	o n					236	26¾	25½	26⅜+ ⅛
41¼	24	PallCo	g .44			1.1	21	1220	u25	41¼	41¼+ ⅛
28½	2⅜	Palomar					4	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Pantasi		.30		10.	8	5	3	3	3 —
37¾	18¼	Paradyn		s			37	245	u39⅜	36	39 +2
19	11⅜	ParkCh		.60a		4.5	4	4	13¼	12¾	13¼—
14⅜	5	ParkEl					6	4	8⅛	8⅜	8½+ ⅛
62⅜	22	Parsons	s	1		25.5	13	116	49⅜	48¼	49⅛+ ⅛
17	9	Passon		.50t		21.7	7	30	14	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	PatPpl		wt				43	5¾	5½	5½— ⅛
14⅜	4¼	PeerTu		.40		4.7	5	3	5¾	5½	5⅝— ⅛
26⅜	14½	PenEM		.80a		2.8	9	31	26¾	26¾	26⅝+1⅛
16	11¼	PenTr		1.20		8.7	7	11	13⅜	13¾	13¾+ ⅛
12½	8¼	MhpGth		1.03e		9.3	9	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
6¾	3⅜	MartnSM		.08t			18	8	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝
10	7¾	MotSM		.20		2.4	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛
12	9	MovStr		.60		8.0	5	1	10	10	10
8¼	3¼	Movielab		.52t		5.5	7	43	8½	7⅞	8 + ⅛
						M—N					
19	12⅜	NFC		.28		1.0	21	570	u20¾	18¼	20¾+ 1⅜
21⅜	7¼	Narda		.28		1.2	15	191	u22⅜	21	22⅜+ 1⅜
14¼	8	NatEdu		1.05t		8.0	7	26	13½	13½	13¾— ½
27¾	13⅜	NIHITE				18	12	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¾+ ⅛
18⅜	13¾	NKInney						69	15¾	16¼	16¼— ⅛
11¼	5½	NIPoint						89	8⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
11	5	NISecR		.60a		6.1	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
11	3¼	NISilvr						5	6¼	6	6
9¾	4⅜	NtSpinn		.20		4.4	4	14	6⅜	6¾	6¾
12⅜	7¾	NetLtL		.62t		8.8	7	129	7⅞	8	8⅛+ ⅛
28⅜	17⅜	NHomp		1.20		4.3	7	1	27¾	27¾	27¾— ⅛
3¾	1⅜	Nidrie		.06e		3.7	12	22	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
38½	13¼	NMxAr		.30		1.1	49	3	27¾	27¾	27¾
18⅜	7¾	NPINtrl		.96		9.5	11	1	10¾	10¾	10½+ ⅛
8½	5½	NProc		.60		9.2	8	9	6½	6⅝	6½
27	18	NYTim		.90		3.7	8	47	24½	24	24½+ ⅛
13⅜	7¾	NewbE		.50		5.1	18	8	9⅝	9¾	9¾
87⅜	30	NetsLd					144	11	84	84	84 + ⅛
25¾	17	NlagFSv		.94		6.4	5	2	19¾	19¾	19¾— ⅛
4½	2¼	Nichols		.03r		.9	3	5	3¼	4⅜	3¼
2½	1⅝	NoelInd					5	27	2⅛	2¼	2⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
26	16⅜	SDan	pf2.68				12	3	22	21¾	21¾— ⅛
28¼	19¾	SFrFE		1.76		6.1	18	11	u29	28½	28⅝+ ⅛
3⅜	11-16	SFRE		wt				227	u 4½	3⅜	4¼+ ⅛
23¾	17	SanJW		1.25		7.4	6	5	23⅝	23½	23½— ⅛
7	3	Sargent		n			70	2	3¼	3¼	3⅛
1⅝	1	Sarnoff		s.30		3.3	6	23	9	9⅝	9 + ⅛
5¼	2⅝	SchelbE					6	1	3	3	3
29¼	16½	Schmitt		.10		3.6	6	6	28¾	28¾	28¾
17½	4	Schlitz		.10e		.8	8	25	12½	13	13⅛+ ⅛
35⅜	21¼	Schlmbr						20	u 34⅜	35⅜	35⅜+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Schwab		.30		6.4	6	12	6½	8⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
4¾	2⅜	SciMgt		.10		3.1	9	3	3¼	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
96½	23	ScurryR		o			16	x50	87¼	87¼	87¼
12½	11¼	Sealect		s			7	28	12½	12¼	12¼— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Seaport						1	20	⅝	⅝+ 1-16
7¼	4¼	Searslnd					4	1	4½	4½	4¾
5	2⅜	SecCon					11	18	4¼	4½	4½
26¼	16¼	SelaDel		s			14	38	18½	15⅝	18⅛
9⅝	5	Selas		.40		5.0	7	35	8	7⅝	8 + ⅛
1¾	1⅛	SelfgAsc					4	18	1¼	1¼	1¼
13	5½	Semtch		.34b		3.4	18	40	10¼	9¾	10⅛+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	SrVisce		.44		5.8	5	7	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Servo				11	1	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	Shaers		.48a		9.4	6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛
11¾	5	Sharon		.24		5.3	12	58	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	4⅛	Shawin		.40		8.2	6	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6¼	2⅜	SheltrR						1	3⅜	5½	5½
5¾	3¾	Shawmtl		.18e			2.8	7	4	5¾	5¾
25¼	14¼	Showbt				5.2	7	6	19¼	19¼	19¼+ ⅛
25¼	14¼	Sierrin		s.36		1.6	14	2	15¾	15¾	18⅛
13¾	9¼	Sierra		.32		2.5	7	11	20	9¾	9¾+ ⅛
8¼	3⅝	Silvrcst						16		4⅜	5⅛
3	1	Sailiron					13	147		2⅝	2⅝
7⅜	3¼	Soundtc		.28		3.3		15	6¾	6¾	6¾
12	5¾	SCasp				7.5	9	3	9	13¾	13¾
12	7½	SCEd		pf1.06		11.		5		11	11
11¾	7¼	SCEd		pf1.88		11.		5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
11	7¼	SCEd		pf1.90		12.		5		10	10
25¼	15¾	SCEd		pf2.28		12.		2		19½	19½+ ⅛
24½	15¾	SCEd		pf2.38		12.		2		20	20 —
22¾	15¾	SCEd		pf2.50		11.		3		19¾	19¾
69¾	51	SCEd		pf7.58				10		67¾	68
12⅜	10	SpectyR					5	3	14⅜	10⅜	10⅜— ⅛
14	5¾	Spectar		.04e		5.2	6	30	6¾	6¾	6¾
9¼	4	Spectra		.19t		2.3	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
7¾	3¾	SpedOP		.20e		5.7	9	60	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
27½	14¾	Spencer		.28		2.8	18	106	19¾	19¾	19¾+ ⅛
24¾	14½	Spielstcx		.36		4.3	9	2	16¾	16¾	16¾
27¾	18⅜	StdAlln				5.1	4	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
12¾	10¾	StdMetl		1.60		4.9	18		11¾	11¾	11¾
24	11¾	StdMetl						127	24½	23¾	24 + ⅛
22¾	10⅝	BTProd		.60		4.3	2		18⅜	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛
30	21⅜	StaStr		2.16t		6.6	7	18	28¾	28¾	28¾
18¾	10⅜	Stanpe				5.2	7	4	15¾	15¾	15¾
14⅜	10⅜	StanAv		.80		6.2	7	5	12	13	12 — ⅛
24	14	Standel					4	19	5¾	5¾	5¾
1⅜	1⅛	Starrtel					4	298	3¼	3¼	3¼
12⅜	6½	Steelnl		.28b		2.9	4	16	9¾	9¾	9¾
22⅜	14⅜	Stelco		.92		5.3	7	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜— ⅛
2⅛	1	SterlEl				1.0	15		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3¼	1⅜	Stevknit						5	2¼	2¼	2¼+ ⅛
28½	14¾	Strutw		.30b		1.3	32	34	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛
12¾	6¾	StuSIP		.60		4.6	5	1	13¾	13¾	13¾
27½	14⅜	SumitEn		n.20		1.1	18	76	19⅛	18⅛	19 + ⅛
4⅜	3¼	SunChyl		.25		7.1	18	11	3½	3½	3½
96¼	25¾	Sundnc		.04e			1	344	27¾	27¾	27¾
14¾	10¾	Sunstr		.24b		2.5	7	34	13¾	13¾	13¾+ ⅛
9¼	3¼	Supind		.65t			89		4⅝	8⅝	4⅜+ ⅛
5¾	1¼	SupSuru		.24		3.7	5	24	18	4⅜	4⅜+ ⅛
46¼	34¾	Supron		s			36	165	43⅜	41⅜	42⅜+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Susqueh				5.2	5	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+ ⅛
18	6¼	Susqh	pf	1		12.	5	16	5½	7¾	8¼+ ⅛
18¼	8½	Symloy		.32b		3.7	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
46⅜	35⅜	Syntex		1.20		3.8	11	2170	43¼	42⅜	42⅝
10⅝	5¾	SystRs		.52		1.9	8	176	6¾	6¾	6¾
22⅜	10⅜	SystEng				14	302	21		20⅛	21 + ⅛
9½	2¼	SysPin		.24		2.7	7	32	9	8¼	8⅜— ⅛
						T—T—T					
9¼	3¼	TEC		.08		1.4	9	3	5	5	5
9⅝	6⅜	TFI					6	17	2⅜	6	6
9½	7⅜	TIE	s				28	198	9¾	9	9⅛+ ⅛
22¾	13¾	TotPo		.28		1.2	5	26	17	16¾	16¾— ⅛
17¾	10	TandB		.40		2.4	8	22	14⅜	16½	16½— ⅛
9	3⅜	Tanget		.28b		4.1	7	1	6⅝	6½	6½
13⅜	9¾	Tasty		1.20b		9.2	19	4	13	13	13
3½	2	TechSym					11	36	4⅛	4	4⅛
12⅜	5	TechDe					18	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	TechTe					6	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9½	4½	Tectrol		.28		3.9	7	17	7¾	4⅝	7⅛+ ⅛
84¼	37½	TelonR					53	28	75¼	72	74¼+ 3¼
25⅝	10⅜	Teltex		.50		1.7	18	81	29¼	28⅜	29¼+ ⅛
20⅜	10⅜	Telxn		.40		1.5	7	1	26¾	26¾	26¾
5¼	4¼	Tenney	s			12	48	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
18⅜	6¾	TerroC				11	72	10⅛	9¾	9¾	9¾
12⅜	5¾	TetraT					44	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛
12⅜	5¾	TexasAir		.16		1.5	2	15	11¾	11¾	11¾ + ⅛
2¾	1⅜	ThorCo					108		1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
4¾	3¼	ThreeD		.20b		4.3	6	18	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
29⅜	19¾	ThrIrm		1.40		4.9	2	6	28¼	28¼	28½+ ⅛
9½	2⅜	Tidwtl					8	6	6¾	6¾	6¾+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	TopasS						2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
17½	12⅜	TortnCp		1		6.3	5	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+ ⅛
21⅜	16¼	TotlPet		0.48			13	120	24⅞	24¼	24⅜+ ⅛
21¾	10⅜	TorrPet		wt			8	81	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2⅜	1⅜	TownCtry		s			5	54	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22⅜	12⅜	Towner		s.67e		3.5	920	21½		19¼	19½+ ½
7⅝	2½	Trafjur		.12		2.8	14	27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
12¾	4¾	TrnsLux		.10e		1.3	7	64	7½	7½	7½+ ⅛
17⅝	8¾	TransOil		.56e		3.2	7	197	13¾	13¾	13¾+ ⅛
11⅜	5¾	TrnsTec		n.28		3.1	18	4	9¼	9¼	9¼
2¼	1⅛	Tredwy		.28		4.8	7	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
15¾	6¾	TriLoCo		.20		2.8	7	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
28	8½	TriDril		n		3.9	239	23	23¼	23¼	23¼
18⅜	5¾	TubeMx		s		9	94	21	9¾	9¾	9¾
31	25	TurnrC		2.20		7.8	6	18	u31⅜	30¾	31¼+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	TwinFr		.28		5.3	8	16	4	3¾	4 —
						U—U—U					
18⅜	8½	U&I				49	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
2⅜	1⅜	UDS				8	5	5	2	3	
7¼	3½	UNA		.28		5.9	3	2	4¾	4¾	4¾
14¼	5¾	URS		.60		2.7	13	289	s15	14⅛	14⅜+ ⅛
4	1	Unimax		s			4	14		3¼	3¼
22⅝	13	UAirPd		.60		3.7	14	4	19¾	18⅞	19⅛+ ⅛
5¾	4	UnAsbst					44	5	4	5	5
14⅜	18	UnCosF		.72b		6.3	5	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜— ⅛
2½	1½	UnFoods		.15e		7.5	18	22	2	1⅞	2 + ⅛
7¼	6	UNetCo				14	744	14		6⅞	6⅞
8⅜	6¼	UNtCp		pf				12	8¼	8¼	8¼
12¼	7¾	UnRitin		1.03e		9.9	11	8	14⅜	18¾	18¾— ⅛
7¾	5¾	URepln					50	6	7½	7½	7½
2¾	1⅜	USAir	wt				1.4	4	2¾	2¾	2¾
47⅜	27	USAir	pf	3		6.7		15	u45	45	45 +1¼
28½	18	USFiltr		.36		1.8	9	974	u28¾	19¾	28⅜+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	USRadium					13	5	2¾	2¾	2¾
7¾	5	UnivCls		.06			5	5	5¾	5¾	5¾
33¾	13¾	UnivRs		.36		1.1	18	225	u34	32½	33¾+1½
18¼	7¾	UnivRu		.72		8.7	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛

WILLIAM PFAFF ON FRENCH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

International Herald Tribune

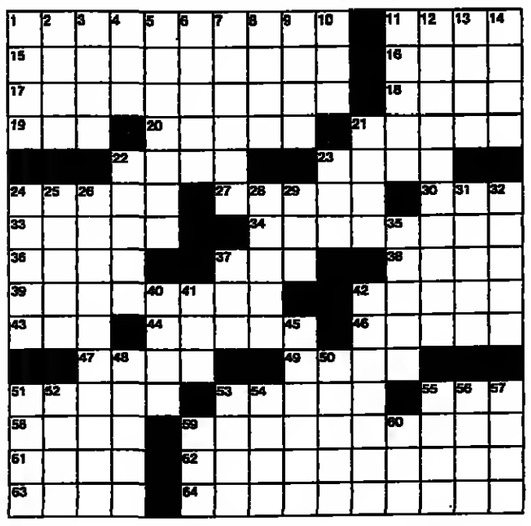
We've got news for you.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

July 17, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	9¼ - 9

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Ballyhoo
11 Oscar Wilde subject
15 "And sold my ——— for a Song": FitzGerald
16 Menlo Park name
17 In time
18 Made to pay through the nose
19 Sword's surpasser
20 Medieval helmet
21 Hellhound
22 Miss Kirk
23 Employed Ma Bell's princess
24 Rabbit fur
27 O.T. book
30 Warp yarn
33 Takes life easy
34 Creator of "The African Queen"
36 Commercial center of Southern Yemen
37 Start of a cheer
38 100 centesimi
39 Colleague of Wallace and Safer
42 Stockholders' get-togethers
43 Group in h.s.
44 Dermal orifices
46 Author Turnbull
47 Stupefied, in a way
49 Jungfrau's locale
51 Kind of button
53 City on the Hong
55 Snaffle
58 Scraps for a snarleyyow
59 Instructional method for the young
61 Where Hyde presided: 1938-45
62 ——fortitude
63 Giant star of yore
64 Evaluation

DOWN

1 ——school
2 Dream, in Dijon
3 Unabashed
4 Paronomasia
5 Gains through effort
6 Asian bovines
7 Cossack chief
8 Khartoum's river
9 Simple Simon, e.g.
10 Word with where or way
11 French actor Jean
12 Testimony that is contestable
13 Pizzeria proprietor's need
14 Actress Cheryl
21 A place in the sun
22 Legal rights
23 Capek opus
24 They need good memories
25 Snake that sounds augmentative
26 Witticism or banter
28 Full of zeal
29 School dance
31 Milton from N.Y.C.
32 Kind of ring or band
35 Plods along
37 "...love but only ——!": Byron
40 Acronym in the news
41 Greeting gesture
42 Supporters of Mary Queen of Scots, to their foes
45 River, dam or reservoir in S.C.
48 —— up (familiarizes)
50 Wind-borne loam deposit
51 Tone ——
52 Marilyn Horne offering
53 Academic achievements: Abbr.
54 Formicary occupants
55 Radius, for one
56 Locale of the Zagros Mountains
57 Knightly sport
59 "Angela ——," 1928 song
60 Alastair ——, British actor

Solution to Previous Puzzle

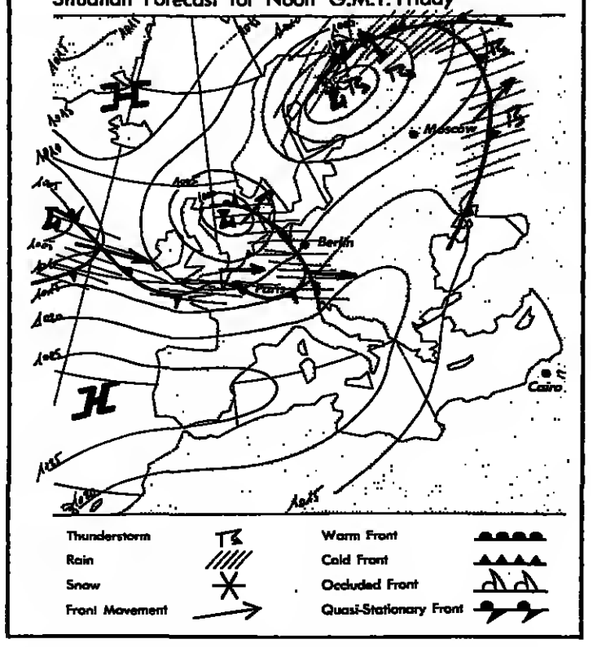
A	S	S	T			P	O	G	O		E	L	S	E
C	L	A	R	A		A	B	E	T		H	O	O	R
R	U	B	Y	T	H	R	O	A	T		E	C	H	O
E	T	A		T	O	T	E	R		T	R	I	O	S
			D	A	L	I		S	A	R	A			
A	S	P	I	R	E	T	O		S	A	L	V	E	R
T	A	R	A		D	I	A	N	A		D	O	L	E
R	O	A	M			O	T	O			I	L	L	S
I	N	T	O		A	W	E	N	T		S	T	E	T
P	E	E	N	E	O		S	P	I	L	L	A	N	E
			D	A	D	O		A	P	I	E			
E	I	G	H	T		V	I	R	U	S		K	E	T
V	O	L	E		J	A	O	E	P	L	A	N	T	S
I	T	E	A		A	T	L	I		E	L	E	N	A
L	A	N	O		R	E	E	L			L	E	A	R

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	24	75	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Showers	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	31	88	Fair	MILAN	23	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	33	91	Fair	MONTREAL	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy	MOSCOW	20	68	Showers
BELGRADE	23	73	Overcast	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	15	59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	27	81	Fair
BRUSSELS	18	64	Overcast	NICE	26	79	Fair
BUCHAREST	29	84	Fair	OSLO	22	72	Rain
BUDAPEST	20	68	Cloudy	PARIS	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Overcast	ROME	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA D'EL SOL	25	77	Cloudy	SOFIA	31	88	Fair
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Showers
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain	TEHRAN	27	99	Fair
FLORENCE	26	79	Overcast	TEL AVIV	29	86	Foggy
FRANKFURT	16	61	Overcast	TOKYO	29	68	Overcast
GENEVA	18	64	Fair	TUNIS	25	77	Rain
HELSINKI	16	61	Overcast	VIENNA	20	68	Cloudy
HOUSTON	38	100	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	Overcast
ISTANBUL	28	82	Fair	WASHINGTON	32	90	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	29	84	Fair				
LONDON	15	59	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Titles Are Won by Fools Like He, For Only Gwaltney Can Eat a Tree

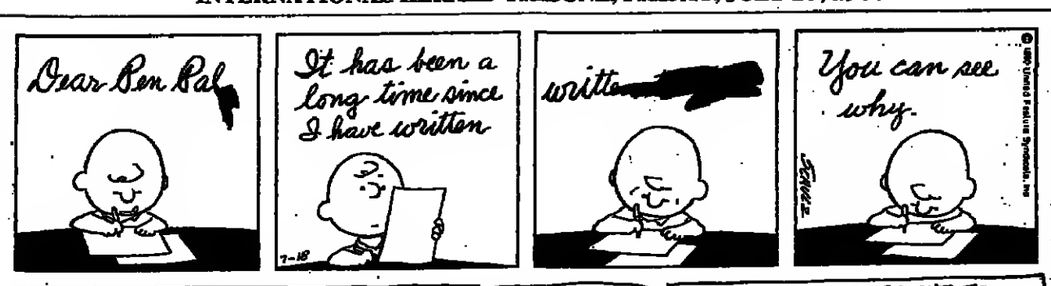
ZIONSVILLE, Ind., July 17 (AP) — The more bark you bite, the worse it gets.

Just ask Jay Gwaltney, who ate an 11-foot birch tree to earn $10,000 and the title of crown prince of the bizarre.

"It took three days, but I ate all of it — branches, leaves, roots, everything. It was bitter — really terrible," said the champ, who took first prize in a contest run by Chicago radio station WKQX to determine how far people would go for $10,000.

The winner, a sophomore at Indiana State University, dressed for dinner. "I was dressed in a tux, and I sat at a dining table with a formal setting of china and a rose in a vase. It looked real classy."

PEANUTS



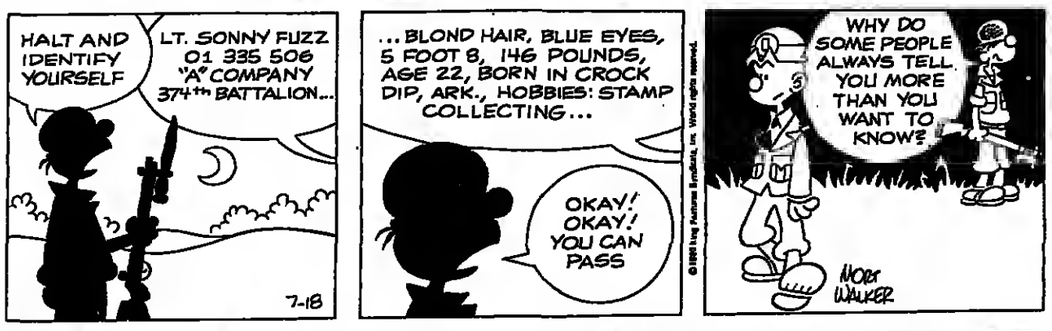
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PUBYM

HOPAC

LORCAR

FLUIFT



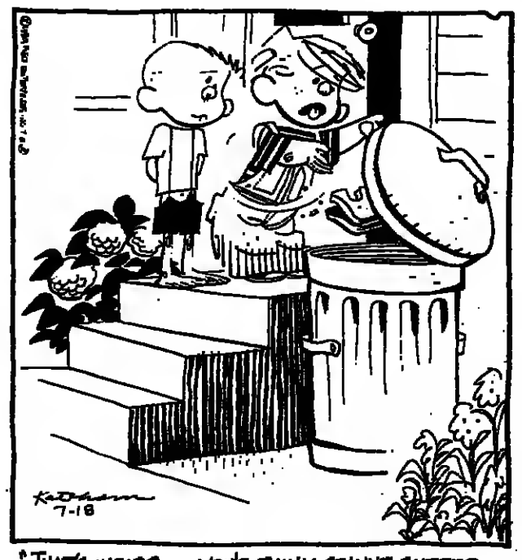
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRUNE RAPID WEASEL OUTCRY
Answer: The author of the play certainly committed this!—WORDS TO PAPER

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

THE PEOPLE'S EMPEROR
Mao, A Biography of Mao Tse-tung
By Dick Wilson. Doubleday. 530 pp. $17.50.

MAO
A Biography
By Ross Terrill. Harper & Row. 481 pp. $17.50.

Reviewed by Jay Mathews

HE was a gangling rural teenager, a bit homesick at his city school and in love with his books. He fell apart when someone suggested his favorite novel, a sort of compendium of Wild West stories called "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms," was not the literal truth. He drew up a petition demanding the mayor fire the school principal who had debunked the book. He threw chairs at a schoolmate who supported the principal. "You're a traitor. I'll kill you," he said.

The heartsick youngster was Mao Tse-tung, so wedded to his fantasies, so sure of himself, and so unbelievably lucky, that he turned his life into a story no reasonable novelist would invent. He eventually became the Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln of the most populous empire ever on earth, and these two biographies are the first to appear since his death on Sept. 9, 1976. In very different ways, Wilson and Terrill show how engrossing the story of Mao's life remains, and why it has become so difficult for his heirs to chisel away his legend.

An Ideological Cyclone

In Peking, where I live, they have taken down at least temporarily the huge portrait of Mao that has dominated Tiananmen Square for more than two decades. The building holding Mao's refrigerated, embalmed body is often closed for months, and his writings receive far less attention now in the official press. But so far no one dares attack him directly. Mao is China, at least in this century. Both the carefully documented, straightforward story told by Dick Wilson, and Ross Terrill's more personal, feverish account show how much the lives of nearly a billion Chinese are wrapped up in the 82 years Mao spent on earth. They also provide some basis for the rest of us to understand what is to come.

As Terrill says, "Mao became known to the world outside China to a degree that no figure in China's 3,000 years had ever been before." Tales of this strange political guru of the East led many Americans of my generation to discover China in the 1960s, and not be able to turn away. In a tragic, unsuccessful effort to destroy the political heirs whose pragmatism he distrusted, Mao in his last years became an ideological cyclone, devastating to his surroundings but fascinating to watch from a distance. Earlier biographers, such as the thoughtful Stuart Schram, had told his story well up to the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s. Wilson and Terrill bring it to a dramatic close.

Like most Mao watchers, the two men feel compelled to separate Mao early on from the Marxist doctrine that seemed to distort the world's view of him. "He chose Marxism as his weapon because that happened to come into fashion at the time when he needed a weapon," said Wilson, a British sinologist who edits the prestigious China Quarterly and writes a lively newspaper column on Asia. His book flows smooth as the Yangtze, using the best and most absorbing materials from the rather sketchy available records of Mao's life. Wilson graciously lets the story tell itself, providing an insight here and there. Of young Mao's annoyance at being at first ignored by the great me king because of his abrupt and thick southern accent, says "it is striking that t great lonely dictators of times — Napoleon, Stalin ler — all suffered from t disadvantage."

Terrill is a brilliant, proli tralian, a former professor ernment at Harvard whose book, "800,000,000: The R na," illuminated the Peop public for many just as touched down in Peking Terrill uses his vivid styl gaps in the available mat Mao's life. He also adds fa bits of information from pear to be his own personal in China, though unfortun cannot for now tell us mu them.

Terrill jumps, darts, han his subject. He guesses, pro to tie ends together. Fro quote that he "did not sym with his father after hung ants stole some of his grai concludes: "The connectio mate force for Zedong [Te the Pinyin spelling of Ma name] had been made: His ther was a local linchpin o just social order of old .... The old man was a lic path of China's true salva adolescent now drew this cl clusion. Zedong's terrible about his father took on meaning: 'I learned to hi He had linked his life as a the life of his times." The t is sometimes annoying, sc fascinating, but it does sh esting light on some dark c

Wilson, for instance, with characteristic modesty portant and mysterious 19 of Mao's heir apparent, Minister Lin Piao. He sum paragraph the incredible story of an attempt to as Mao by Lin's henchmen, by Lin's frantic flight to Soviet Union which ends in crash. "Only the Maoist known," Wilson says, "but that can be said is that incapable of organizing a s assassination."

A Decoy

Terrill devotes several the tale, picking at it lik soaked knot. From the faci level party meeting before leged escape and from the sive information about t on the plane, he suggests was a decoy. Lin's deat have been suicide, or a de illness while in detention before mid-September"; b concludes "it was proba der," perhaps murder by M

Mao's political heirs, sit piles of Mao papers and private conversations, have fit to help unravel these yet. More may be learn long-delayed trial of Mao and her Shanghai allies famous "Gang of Four comes off. Wilson, Terrill raphers to come may have a bit and take another loo sources, but they have th of the life here.

Jay Mathews is the Peki spondent of The Washingtor
©The Washington Pos

BRIDGE — By Alan T

EVERY experienced player understands the general principle of suit-preference signaling, devised 40 years ago by the late Hy Lavinthal; yet applying it is far from easy. Very few expert partnerships would be successful at the table in solving the signaling problem presented by the diagramed deal.

The bidding was well-judged by both sides. North's three-card length in the opposing heart suit induced him to pass on the first round rather than overcall in clubs. He was then able to make a takeout double of two diamonds on the next round, indicating length in the black suits and shortness in diamonds.

South was able to bid spades when the diamonds were raised, and both sides battled on to the four-level. Four diamonds would have succeeded easily, but four spades proved to be tricky. East doubled, relying on his spade ace and the defensive strength promised by his partner's opening bid.

Since the bidding indicated that East held at most a doubleton heart, West's opening lead should have been the heart ace. There was a distinct possibility that East held a singleton heart, in which case he could be given two ruffs, using the diamond suit for communication purposes.

With the actual distribution a heart lead and continuation would have been effective, for West would have retained his diamond entry to give his partner the third-round heart ruff. However, after the routine lead of the diamond king, defense became much more difficult.

After this false start, West recovered brilliantly. He could see that his two red-suit winners were the only side-suit tricks for the defense, and that he had to find two more tricks. One of these would have to be a trump trick, a reasonable-assumption, and the other would have to be a heart ruff.

If East held a doubleton heart, it would be essential to underlead the ace, preserving an entry for an eventual heart ruff. But that would be a disastrous error if East's h ing was a singleton. Seekin enment, West studied his play to the first trick, the queen.

In the face of dummy's diamond, East could not for a diamond continuat queen must be suit prefere ing for a lead of the highe unbid suit — hearts. But w ing for the play of the ace underlead?

Most defenders would at this point by leading ace, allowing South to doubled game. But West more deeply. If East held ton heart, he would be in for a heart play: He could wait until he won his hyp trump trick and then score

Only if East held a d heart would he feel a desp gency about a heart shift singleton, he would have low diamond, theoretical for a neutral club shift an discouraging a heart play. by this fine reasoning, We to a low heart and the con defeated. When East won t ace, he was able to contin and take the setting trick ruff.

NORTH
♠ J 10 9 2
♡ K 8 3
◇ 2
♣ A K Q 8 2

WEST (D)
♠ 4
♡ A J 9 7 6
◇ A K 9 5 3
♣ J 8

EAST
♠ A 6 5
♡ 5 2
◇ Q J 1
♣ 9 7 5

SOUTH
♠ K Q 8 7 3
♡ Q 10 4
◇ 10 4
♣ 10 4 3

Neither side was vulnerable.

West	North	East
1♡	Pass	1 N.T.
2◇	Dbl.	3◇
4◇	4♠	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond king.

هكذا من الأصل

Braves' Homers Down Mets, 5-2

ATLANTA, July 17 (AP) — Bob Horner hit two bases-empty home runs and Gary Matthews added a two-run homer to power the Braves to a 5-2 victory over New York here last night.

Matthews' homer, his 11th of the season, came off Craig Swan (5-8) in the first inning after Glenn Hubbard walked and Brian Asselstine singled.

Horner's first homer followed Matthews' shot, and the Brave third baseman hit his second off Swan in the third, his 14th of the season and sixth in 16 games.

Phillies 4, Astros 2

In Houston, unbeaten rookie Bob Walk pitched a three-hitter to win his sixth consecutive game and pace Philadelphia to a 4-2 victory over the Astros. Walk gave up two singles to Jose Cruz and a two-run homer to Art Howe in pitching the second complete game of his career.

Expos 6, Reds 4

In Cincinnati, Ellis Valentine had three hits and two RBIs to support Steve Rogers and lead Montreal to a victory over the Reds.

Cardinals 3, Padres 0

In St. Louis, Pete Vuckovich pitched a six-hitter, singled, scored the winning run and executed a successful suicide squeeze play in the ninth to lead the Cardinals to a 3-0 victory over San Diego.

Pirates 3, Giants 1

In Pittsburgh, John Milner singled in two runs and Bill Madlock added a sacrifice fly to give the Pirates their fourth straight win, a 3-1 decision over San Francisco.

Cubs 4, Dodgers 1

In Chicago, Bill Buckner had three hits and scored the tie-breaking run in the sixth on Bill Russell's error to help the Cubs to a 4-1 victory over Los Angeles. Rick Reuschel (6-9) pitched his third complete game of the season.

Royals 5, Red Sox 1

In the American League, in Boston, George Brett collected four hits and Darrell Porter drove in two runs with a homer and a double, sparking Kansas City to a 5-1 victory over the Red Sox. Brett had two singles, a double and triple, giving him 19 hits in 29 at-bats in seven games since returning to the lineup after the All-Star Game. He had been disabled for a month with a foot injury.

Blue Jays 5, Mariners 0

In Seattle, Dave Stieb pitched a three-hitter and John Mayberry hit a pair of home runs, leading Toronto past the Mariners, 5-0.

Tigers 7, A's 2

In Oakland, rookie Roger Weaver combined with starter Milt Wilcox on a three-hitter and Lance Parrish capped a five-run sixth with a three-run pinch-homer as Detroit beat the A's, 7-2.

Indians 6, Angels 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Jorge Orta drove in two runs with a double and a single and Miguel Dilone had three hits to back the six-hit pitching of Wayne Garland as Cleveland defeated the Angels, 6-2.

Yankees 11, Twins 1

In New York, Bob Watson highlighted a seven-run fourth with a bases-loaded triple and the Yankees went on to rout Minnesota, 11-1.

Rangers 11, White Sox 3

In Arlington, Texas, Rusty Staub had four hits and drove in three runs and Dave Roberts hit a three-run homer as the Rangers erupted for consecutive five-run innings and crushed Chicago, 11-3.

Orioles 10, Brewers 4

In Milwaukee, Rick Dempsey drove in five runs with a three-run homer and a two-run double and Steve Stone posted his 12th straight victory as Baltimore defeated the Brewers, 10-4.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
[illegible]	56	29	.659	—
[illegible]	48	36	.558	8½
[illegible]	44	37	.543	10
[illegible]	44	39	.541	10
[illegible]	44	41	.518	12
[illegible]	38	43	.469	18
[illegible]	36	47	.434	19
West				
[illegible] City	53	34	.609	—
[illegible]	47	40	.477	11½
[illegible]	40	44	.465	12½
[illegible]	40	44	.465	12½
[illegible]	40	48	.455	13½
[illegible]	36	50	.419	14½
[illegible]	32	53	.376	18

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
[illegible]	46	37	.554	—
[illegible]	47	39	.547	½
[illegible]	45	38	.542	1
[illegible]	42	43	.494	5
[illegible]	38	49	.437	10
[illegible]	35	48	.422	11
West				
[illegible]	47	37	.578	—
[illegible]	49	38	.563	½
[illegible]	44	43	.506	5½
[illegible]	43	45	.489	7
[illegible]	39	46	.459	9½
[illegible]	37	51	.420	13

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

[illegible] 000 010 000— 1 5 2
[illegible] 000 720 01x—11 10 0
[illegible], Verhoeven (4), Kinnunen (6) and [illegible]; Butera (6); T.Underwood, Lollar (8) and [illegible]. Oates (6). W—T.Underwood, 8-6. L—[illegible], 7-5.

[illegible] 001 000 002— 3 11 0
[illegible] 000 551 00x—11 15 1
[illegible], Krsnick (5), Hoyt (5) and Kimm; Matlack (7) and D.Roberts. W—Matlack, 6-5. L—[illegible], 7-5. HR— Texas, D.Roberts (5).

[illegible] 030 003 202—10 13 0
[illegible] 000 101 020— 4 10 2
[illegible]; T.Martinez (8), Stewart (8) and Dempsey; [illegible], Sorensen (6), Castro (9) and [illegible]. W—Stone, 14-3. L— Caldwell, 8-6. HRs—[illegible], Dempsey (5), Roenicke (13). [illegible], Cooper (12).

[illegible] City 000 111 002—5 12 0
[illegible] 000 000 100—1 7 0
[illegible], Eastwick (7), Quisenberry (7) and [illegible]; Eckersley, Campbell (9) and Fisk. W—[illegible], 7-7. L—Eckersley, 5-5. HR— Kansas [illegible] (4).

[illegible] 012 000 020—5 8 0
[illegible] 000 000 100—1 3 0
[illegible] and Whitt; Abbott, Heaverlo (8) and Hill. W—[illegible], 9-4. L—Abbott, 7-5. HRs—Toronto, Mayberry 2 (17), Whitt (3).

[illegible] 000 020 000—2 9 1
[illegible] 001 010 000—2 4 1
[illegible] and Hassey; Acosa, Hassler (5), [illegible] (9) and Donohue. Clibum (8). W—[illegible], 4-2. L—Acosa, 5-10.

[illegible] 000 105 010—7 12 0
[illegible] 020 000 000—2 3 1
Wilcox, Weaver (4) and Wockenfuss; Kingman, Minetta (4), J.Jones (6), Bordi (7), Beard (9) and Heath. W—Weaver, 2-8. L—Kingman, 5-9. HR—Detroit, Parrish (12).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles	000 001 000—1	7 2
Chicago	100 002 01x—4	8 0
Reuss, Beckwith (7) and Ferguson; Reuschel and Blackwell. W—Reuschel, 6-9. L—Reuss, 10-3.		
New York	010 010 000—2	8 2
Atlanta	401 000 00x—5	7 1
Swan, R.Jackson (4), Glynn (5), Hausman (7) and Trevino; McWilliams and Naharodny. W—McWilliams, 6-6. L— Swan, 5-8. HRs—New York, Mazzilli (11), Atlanta, Matthews (11), Horner 2 (14).		
San Francisco	000 100 000—1	5 1
Pittsburgh	200 001 00x—3	9 0
Whitson, Holland (7) and May; Blyleven, G.Jackson (8) and Ott. W—Blyleven, 4-7. L—Whitson, 8-9.		
San Diego	000 000 000—0	4 0
St. Louis	002 000 10x—3	7 0
Lucas, Shirley (7) and Tenace; Vuckovich and Simmons. W—Vuckovich, 8-6. L— Lucas, 3-5.		
Philadelphia	200 101 000—4	11 1
Houston	000 020 000—2	3 2
Walk and Moreland; K.Forsch, Sambito (9) and Ashby. W—Walk, 6-0. L— K.Forsch, 8-9. HR—Houston, A.Howe (4).		
Montreal	210 002 010—6	9 0
Cincinnati	000 000 310—4	9 3
Rogers, Bahnsen (7) and Carter; Soto, Bair (8) and Nolan. W—Rogers, 11-4. L— Soto, 2-4. HRs—Montreal, Parrish (9). Cincinnati, Knight (10), Nolan (12), Mellos (1).		

Vinitsky Upsets Solomon; Connors, Maher Advance

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 17 — Van Winitsky, a star as a player but undistinguished in years as a professional, period through a marathon and No. 2 seed Harold Solomon, 7-6, yesterday in the second of the U.S. Pro Tennis Championships. Winitsky generally the tipper hand during the 2-hour-46-minute match, but Solomon kept scratching back.

Winitsky broke Solomon's service in the fifth game of the final set, took a 4-2 lead when he used a few aces to help win the next game. But Solomon rebounded, winning four of the next five games as Winitsky held his service to win the set at 6-6. In the tiebreaker, Winitsky won four of the first five points. Solomon tied matters at 4-4, but Winitsky took the final three points and the match.

Second-seeded Jimmy Connors, who had been upset in the first round, defeated Rod Harmon, 6-0, 6-1. Fourth-seeded Jimmy Maher scored an easy 6-1, 6-0 triumph over Billy Martin, No. 4 seed Eddie Dibbs dismissed Nick Saviano, 6-0, 6-3, and defending champion Jose Higueras, the fifth, rolled over Warren Achtel 6-2, 6-3.

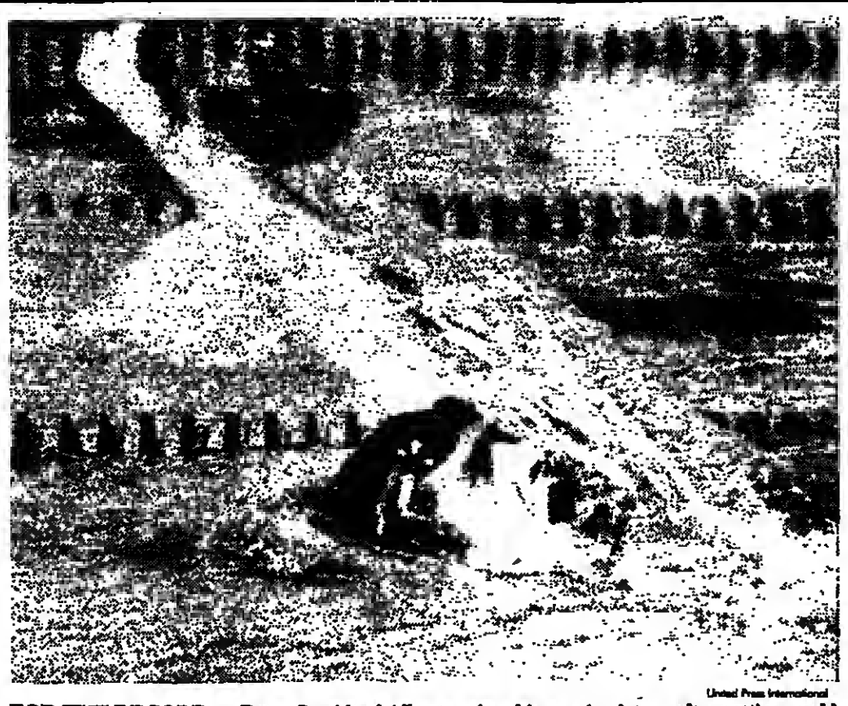
Other seeds to advance were Ben Gildemeister, Victor Pecci, Francois Cleric, Eliot Teltscher, Vijay Amritraj, Terry Moor, Kim Warwick and Andres Gomez.

ATP, USLTA Agree

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 17 — The Association of Tennis Professionals and the United States Tennis Association reached an agreement yesterday that staved off a threatened boycott of next month's U.S. Open tennis tournament. The ATP, which has 86 of the top 100 players, had threatened to boycott the Open if the tournament used its own supervisors and referees.

The ATP had claimed an earlier agreement meant that a pre-determined offical would have the final say on all controversies at a tournament, not an official of that particular tournament.

The agreement calls for the formation of a special committee that will be the final authority for the enforcement of tennis rules, the players code of conduct and the rules at the U.S. Open. The committee will consist of two representative of the U.S. Open, two Grand Prix supervisors and a fifth person to be mutually agreed upon. They will be appointed prior to the Open, which takes place Aug. 22-Sept. 7 at Flushing, N.Y.



United Press International

FOR THE RECORD — Peter Szmidt of Alberta raises his arm in victory after setting world record of 3 minutes, 50.49 seconds in the 400-meter freestyle at Canadian Swimming Championships Wednesday night. He bettered the mark of 3:51.20 set by the Soviet Union's Vladimir Salnikov. Szmidt also has Canadian records for the 200-and 1,500-meter freestyle.

Trevino, Watson Tie for British Open Lead

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, July 17 (AP) — Lee Trevino scratched and fought his way through wind, rain and cold to a 3-under-par 68 and tied Tom Watson for the lead today in the first round of the 109th British Open Golf Championship.

With only a handful of players left on the wind-swept, rain-sodden Muirfield links, Trevino and Watson shared a 1-stroke lead over Vicente Fernandez of Argentina and three young Britons — Mark James, Glenn Ralph and Nick Faldo.

The playing conditions were dreadful — just the type Trevino hates. Jack Nicklaus called it the "worst day for play in the British Open since 1964, and that was the worst day I've ever played in."

Fair-Weather Player

But Trevino, a notorious hot weather player, made the best of it. Playing steadily, ducking in and out from under an umbrella to lace shots down the middle of the narrow fairways, the two-time former British Open champ caught Watson with a 33 on the back side. He ripped a shot to three feet for birdie on the 12th and got a share of the lead with an 18-footer on the 17th.

Problems

While Trevino and Watson were moving to the front, Nicklaus and defending champion Seve Ballesteros were encountering their problems with bunkers, deep rough and the miserable weather.

Nicklaus, a record-setting winner in the U.S. Open a month ago, rallied for a 2-over 73. Ballesteros, who holds both the British Open and Masters titles, had a 72.

Faldo birdied the last two holes for his 69, while the obscure Ralph had to overcome a bogey-bogey start with putting heroics. Fernandez, once a regular on the U.S. PGA tour until he lost his playing rights because of lack of performance, saved his round with a great, scrambling par on the 18th. Hayes is best recalled for his 63 at Turnberry in 1977, still the best round ever produced in the British Open.

Jerry Pate, wearing layers of sweaters, rain gear and a stocking cap, was 3-under at one point but backed off to a round of par 71. Tom Weiskopf joined Ballesteros at 72.

Nicklaus, again plagued by the putting problems that have troubled him most of the year, birdied the three par-5 holes, then saved par with a curling, 40-footer on the final hole. "That's the only thing I made all day," he said.

Ballesteros said he still was troubled by a lack of confidence. "I am not playing that good, and it is hard to have confidence when you are not."

Watson, twice a winner of this ancient title and a five-time winner in the United States this year, said his driving — a critical factor on the narrow fairways that wind between the damp, knee-length rough — and his approach putting "were the keys to the round today. I only drove it into trouble once and my approach putting was deadly," he said.

On two occasions he used the putter from well off the greeo and got down in two boths times, including a birdie on the ninth.

That's Putting

He got down with two putts from as much as 70 feet on at least three other holes. The only time he failed was on the 16th, where he left his first putt 10 feet short, then three-putted.

On the 17th, he used a sand wedge and sank a 15-foot putt for a birdie. On the 18th, he used the putter from in front of the green and got down in two to save par.

Watson birdied the second and third holes with short putts, bogeyed the sixth from a deep bunker, two-putted from off the green for birdie-4 oo the 9th, got back to 3-under with a wedge to eight feet on the 11th, then matched the bogey with the birdie coming home.

Nicklaus: 'Still Something to Beat'

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT) — Out on the moors of Muirfield, a golf course as suitable to "The Hound of the Baskervilles" as it is to the British Open, a ruddy-faced Scot in a tweed cap stared at Jack Nicklaus' long-iron shot that bored through the wind off the Firth of Forth to within 15 feet of the flag stick on the 447-yard 14th hole.

"Aye," the Scot mumbled. "He's something to beat.'

That tableau occurred during practice before the 1972 British Open at Muirfield, which Lee Trevino won. But as the British Open began at Muirfield today, nothing really had changed. Now the United States Open champion for the fourth time, Nicklaus, 40, is still "something to beat." And his return to Muirfield is a reminder of the closest he ever came to his elusive quest for a grand slam — winning the Masters, the United States Open, the British Open and the PGA championship in the same year.

Lowering Long Odds

"The odds against a grand slam," he once said, "are astronomical, perhaps a million to one."

But when the 1972 British Open began, he had lowered those odds. He had won both the Masters and the United States Open, held at Pebble Beach that year, and the British bookmakers had installed him as a 9-4 favorite.

One reason was that he had won the 1966 British Open at Muirfield with 282, 2 under par. Because of Muirfield's hay-high rough that year, he had used his driver only 17 times. "The rough isn't nearly so penalizing as it was then," he said the day before the 1972 British Open began, "but I still won't use my driver too much."

Even so, in the first round, he put his tee shot in the rough on seven of the 14 driving holes — but still shot a 1-under 70, two shots behind a little known English pro named Peter Tupling.

"Can you win?" Tupling was asked.

"Oh, my God, no," he acknowledged. The next day Tupling shot 74, never to be a contender again.

Nicklaus shot 72 for 142, one stroke behind both Trevino and Tony Jacklin, the best English golfer of that time. In the third round Nicklaus shot 71 for 213, and he suddenly was six shots behind Trevino.

That week, of course, the galleries were with Nicklaus. They wanted to be part of a grand slam. And so did he, desperately. When he walked on to the first tee for the final round, he had his driver out. Not his 1 iron as in the previous rounds. His driver. Crashing long straight drives and spinning his short approach shots close to the holes, he went out in a 4 under par 32. Suddenly he had tied Trevino for the lead.

With a 6-foot birdie putt at the 10th, Nicklaus led by a stroke. And now, on the 11th green, he was hunched over a 5-foot birdie putt.

Methodical

Behind him, from the throngs with Trevino and Jacklin at the 9th green, a roar thundered across the moors. Trevino had eagled. Nicklaus backed off his putt. Moments later, there came another roar; Jacklin also had eagled. With a slow smile, Nicklaus backed off his putt again. But soon he hunched over it for the third time and calmly rolled it in.

Nicklaus was now 6 under par, going for a 65, which would be a Muirfield record. Methodically, he parred the 12th, the 13th, the 14th and the 15th holes. He now was tied with Trevino, who had birdied the 11th.

At the 16th, Nicklaus chose a 4 iron for the 188-yard hole. But his shot into the wind rolled halfway down the bank on the left side of the green into low rough. His pitch also was a bit too far left of the cup, about 5 feet. As he stood over his downhill putt, the distant sound of bagpipes intruded on the silence. His putt slid by the cup. Bogey.

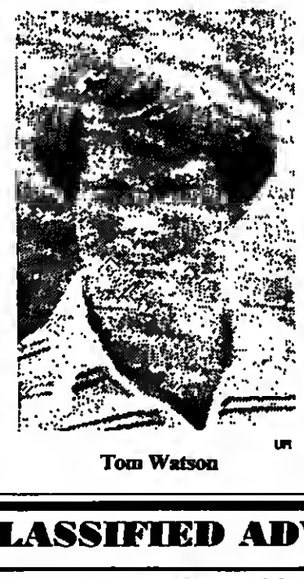
On the 17th, he salvaged a par 5 but he had lost his chance for a birdie by putting his tee shot into a fairway bunker. He finished with a par 4 for a 66 — not good enough. His 279 lost by one stroke to Trevino, who chipped in from the fringe at the 17th to save par.

That day at Muirfield, he talked about the grand slam that got away.

"That's what you're fighting, that somebody will beat you," he said. "For 16 rounds, to put it together, that's difficult. I'm disappointed because I felt I could put it together but I didn't."

As difficult as it was for Nicklaus to lose, he accepted it with the class that has always distinguished him. When he entered the press tent at Muirfield that day, there was a long silence while newsmen contemplated how to break the ice of the biggest disappointment of his career.

But with a smile at a Scottish newsman named Norman Mair, the Golden Bear broke the ice himself. "Well, Norman," he said, "I guess I cost you a trip to Detroit."



Tom Watson

UPI

Sean Kelly a Winner On Tour's 19th Stage

SAINT ETIENNE, France, July 17 (Reuters) — Sean Kelly of Ireland won today's 19th stage of the Tour de France cycling race, a 136.5-kilometer (85-mile) leg from Voreppe.

Ismael Lejarreta of Spain was second and Belgian Jos Jacobs was third. Joop Zoetemelk of the Netherlands retained the overall lead.

Konihowski's 4,640 Points Wins Pentathalon in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (AP) — Canada's Diane Konihowski won the pentathlon yesterday at the Liberty Bell Track and Field Classic, one of a series of meets referred to as alternate Olympics for countries boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow.

Konihowski, 29, one of the top pentathletes in the world, won the test of endurance and speed with the help of a late scratch in the final event of the five-event competition by West Germany's Cornelia Sulek. Sulek bowed out of the 800-meter run because of a back injury suffered earlier in the high jump.

Five hundred athletes from 29 countries endured first 94-degree heat and then a rain-slickened artificial surface after a thunderstorm swept delayed the meet two hours.

Lee Palles, a former Missippi State athlete oow representing Florida's Athletic Attic Club, was the leader at the halfway mark of the decathlon. Palles compiled 4,272 points in the five events contested; the meet will be completed today with final five events.

Bob Coffman, also of the United States and considered the chief challenger to West Germany's Guido Kratschmer, was second with 4,135 and Kratchmer third at 4,104. Kratschmer is the world record-holder in the decathlon and has a new mark pending.

Konihowski, who won the British Commonwealth Games two years ago and the Pan Am games last year, started the 800 meters just three points ahead of Sulek. The Canadian finished third in the 800 meters to win the pentathlon with a total 4,640 points.

Californian Marlene Harmon, 17, finished second to Konihowski with 4,346. She won the 800 meters in 2:10.17, and achieved the Olympic qualifying standard of 4,260 points for the first time.

Konihowski compiled her winning total with a fourth in the 100-meter hurdles (832 points), a first in the shot put (887), a victory in the high jump (1,086), a third in the long jump (947) and her third in the 800 (888).

Linda Waltman won the 100-meter hurdles in 13.82 to Harmon's 13.83; Sulek long-jumped 20 feet, 7¼, while Harmon was 20-6.

Palles' decathlon performance was no surprise. He first became prominent as a decathlete in 1978 as the runnerup in the NCAA championships. He solidified the lead yesterday by winning the high jump at 7 feet and finishing second in the 400-meter dash, the final event of the day, in 49.2. That dash was won by Jens Schulze of West Germany in 48.1.

12 Events Are Added To '84 Olympic Games

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP) — The International Olympic Committee today approved 12 new events to be added to the program for the 1984 games at Los Angeles. But although the IOC spent the whole morning discussing the enlargement, nobody could estimate how many extra athletes will be involved.

Arpad Csanadi of Hungary, chairman of the IOC's Program Commission, said: "I really have not had time to work out numbers. I would have to sit down and go through the proposals sport by sport."

The additional events are in track and field, swimming, cycling, yachting, shooting and gymnastics. But Los Angeles will also lose an event: the open class in judo is abolished.

"This gave some competitors the chance to try a second time, and we felt it was not justified," Csanadi said.

The IOC rejected table tennis, which Csanadi's commission had recommended be added to the 1984 Olympics.

To be added in 1984:

- Track and field: Women's 3,000-meter run, women's 400-meter hurdles.
- Swimming: Men's 200-meter medley, women's 200-meter medley, men's 4 x 100-meter relay, women's duet in synchronized swimming.
- Cycling: Women's road race (either 50 or 70 kilometers, to be decided by the International Cycling Federation).
- Yachting: Single-man windsurfing.
- Shooting: Women's air rifle, women's standard small-bore rifle, women's air pistol. (At previous olympics women competed with men in these events).
- Gymnastics: Combined event in rhythmic gymnastics for women.

The overall number of competitors in swimming was reduced — for the time being. "The swimming federation has only two competitors per country in each event in the world championships and regional games," Csanadi explained, "but in the Olympics we have always had three per country.

"We are now cutting this to two. But if the federation decides to have three swimmers per country in its own world championships, then we will follow that formula and do the same in the Olympic Games."

The IOC gave its recognition to the frderation governing taikwondo, a martial art. That means it may be included in regional games enjoying IOC patronage, but it will not be in the Olympic Games themselves.

Csanadi said some sports may be deleted before the IOC's next congress in Baden Baden, West Germany, next year, and the question of table tennis and tennis could be reconsidered.

3 Yugoslav Athletes Banned from Games

BELGRADE, July 17 (AP) — The Yugoslav Track and Field Federation today announced the suspensions of three hopefuls for the Moscow Olympic Games because of the "use of banned stimulants."

Shot put stars Vladimir Milic, Zlatan Saracevic and Ivan Ivancic will not go to Moscow, the federation said. The federation said doping control measures after the recent Yugoslavia Track and Field Cup Meet discovered "traces of banned substances for stimulation" in the urine of each of the three. They were considered potential medalists at the Games.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
CLEVELAND—Sent Dell Alston, outfielder, to Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League and called up Gary Gray, first baseman-outfielder.
National League
HOUSTON—Placed J.R. Richard, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
DETROIT—Claimed Ray Oldham, free safety, on waivers from the New York Giants.
HOUSTON—Released Tony Towns and Carl Estelle, linebackers; Brian Barnes, David Johnson and Mike Esposito, running backs; Billy Jo Easter, offensive tackle; and Clay Lowry and Jeff Shockley, wide receivers.
COLLEGE
ARMY—Lou Saban resigned as head football coach. Appointed offensive line coach Ed Cavanaugh head coach.
SOUTHERN METHODIST—Named Dennis Ralston tennis coach.
TEXAS TECH—Announced the resignation of Dick Tamburo, athletic director, to accept that position at Arizona State. Named John N. Conley interim director.

CFL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Toronto	2	0	0	4	38	28
Hamilton	1	0	0	2	41	23
Ottawa	1	1	0	2	49	61
Montreal	0	2	0	0	19	37
West						
Edmonton	2	0	0	4	37	19
Br.Columbia	1	0	0	2	39	34
Calgary	1	1	0	2	39	34
Winnipeg	0	2	0	0	30	56
Saskatchewan	0	2	0	0	30	60

Wednesday's Games
Toronto 20, Winnipeg 17
Edmonton 21, Saskatchewan 6

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Lost Candidates

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I work in this little hotel, see. Desk clerk. The salary's not great, but what's *money if you got a job where you* can help people? Most of the people at our hotel are married couples, a lot of them young couples on their first vacation, and you know how it is with couples when they're out for a good time. Sure as the good Lord made little green apples, they're going to lose something.



Baker

As soon as they notice the loss, naturally they panic and come running to the hotel where I get the satisfaction of restoring their peace of mind.

To help out, I've got this fellow Karl Malden sitting in the lobby full time. Karl is a big, genial guy. Always wears a snap-brim fedora and wears one of those square-cut suits that make you look like the house detective.

Anyhow, Karl and I are experiencing a momentary slump in distressed guests one day when Karl says, "Have you noticed anything funny about traveler's checks lately?"

* * *

Now that he mentioned it, I sure did. Everybody seems to be losing the gosh-darned things. The day before, we'd had 53 couples run into the lobby in a panic crying, "We just lost all our traveler's checks," *and only 54 rooms were booked.*

"What do you think it means?" Karl asked.

"Since nobody ever comes in here saying they've just lost all their cash," I said, "I think it means you are 53 more times likely to lose traveler's checks than greenbacks."

The conversation was interrupted by two panicked people running across the lobby. "Doo't tell me, I'll *tell* you," I tell them. "You just lost all your traveler's checks."

Up pops Karl from behind the potted palm. "Don't leave home without them," he says.

"It's worse than traveler's checks" says the young man. "We've just lost all our presidential candidates."

"What kind of presidential candidates were they?" I asked.

"American presidential candidates," says the young lady.

This is Karl's moment to stride up to the desk holding up the candidates. "American presidential candidates," he says. "Don't leave home without them."

* * *

The problem wasn't as simple as all that since, as it turned out, the couple hadn't bought any of the *three presidential candidates* Karl had available.

"Those are conservative candidates," *the woman* said. "Our candidates were liberal candidates."

Well, Karl and I are now in a *pickle, as there is nothing* to tell these people except to take their loss like good sports and be thankful they *haven't lost their* traveler's checks.

To play for time, I suggest they go to *their* rooms and wait *until* they receive a telephone call from me.

"The American telephone call," says Karl. "Don't leave rooms without it."

"Karl," I say, "these people are in the same jam as people who have bought the wroog traveler's checks."

"They left home without the right presidential candidates," says Karl.

This is why, a few minutes later, I was on the telephone to the three presidential candidates asking if one of them would be willing to help the botel by saving a young American couple's vacation with a little liberalism.

Actually, I didn't reach the candi*dates themselves, since all three had* just lost all their traveler's checks and rushed off to various botel lob*bies to have their peace of mind re*stored. But their assistants said they were sorry, but there wasn't an ounce of liberalism available anywhere in the country.

"Well, Karl," I said, "they've got no place else to go. It looks like they're going to stay here for the next four years, and with their luck, when they lose their traveler's checks, they'll be the kind of traveler's checks that stay lost forever."

There was only one thing to do. I phoned their rooms and urged them to coovert their traveler's checks immediately into cash. Karl was oo the extension line. "The American Federal Reserve note," he said. "Don't leave the botel without it."



Jeffrey Robinson

Andy Warhol

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTE CARLO (IHT) — Andy. Andy. Andy. Andy. Andy. Andy. Warhol. Warhol. Warhol. Warhol. Warhol. Warhol.

For anyone who doesn't know who he is, Andy Warhol is The Pop Artist. He was one of those people who got in on the basement floor of the movement that either became the '60s or already was. Secondly, he is a filmmaker, the man who gave the world "Sleep" (eight hours of someone sleeping), "Empire State Building" (about as long, a one-shot view of the building just standing there), and such underground classics as "Chelsea Girls," "Flesh" and "Trash." (He is at work on a sequel to "Trash," which will be called "Trashier.") He is also the man who gave the world paintings of Campbell's Soup cans, sculptures of Brillo soap pad boxes, and silk screens of Marilyn Monroe looking very much like Chairman Mao.

These days — he is 52 now — some things have changed. He came here for the opening of a joint exhibition with Jamie Wyeth, Andrew's son. The directors of New York's Coe Kerr Gallery, who organized the show at the Hotel de Paris, felt that the contrasting styles worked very well together. Wyeth is, for lack of a better term, straight figurative. Warhol is Warhol.

"I paint every day, although I paint more on weekends because the office is so busy. I work a lot. I just do the same things over and over again. It's nothing new. I do large portraits. Silk screens that I do from photographs. I have a great Polaroid camera which I use because it takes all the wrinkles away."

Office? For years, throughout the '60s, Warhol's hangout was The Factory, a loft in midtown Manhattan where people just "hung out."

But, office? He says he hasn't *exactly* gone "*establishment*," although among other things he publishes a monthly magazine called Interview. "We have offices and I'm there every day from 9 to 6. It's just easier. There are 20 people who work with me there. Fifteen of them do the magazine and the other five work with me on various other projects. But I need all 20 of them. They keep the freaks out."

That's not the only thing that's changed since the '60s. "New York is a much more exciting place than it was then. Everything is bigger and better. People are dressing up. They all look so pretty. It's very exciting."

Not that the '60s weren't exciting. "No, it's just *different*. The '60s were fun because you never had to buy anything. You could get almost anything for free. Everybody was promoting something and they'd send cars for you, feed you, entertain you, give you presents, as long as you were invited. If you weren't invited things would run about the same, only they wouldn't send the car."

Warhol was already known as a commercial artist by the time the '60s became the '60s. Among *other things he designed windows* for Bonwit Teller. By 1962, Warhol had managed to shake off the "commercial artist" label and his first New York show that fall featured Campbell's Soup cans, a painting of 100 Coke bottles, and portraits of Elvis and Marilyn.

"They took my stuff out of the window at Bonwit's and put it into a gallery. Those were very exciting times, although I could never really figure out if more things happened in the '60s because *there was more awake time for* them to happen in since so many people were on amphetamine, or if people started taking amphetamine because there were so many things to do that they needed to have more awake time to do them in. It was probably both."

If during those years there was any point where someone might have said, "Warhol has arrived," it might have been when Philadelphia gave him his first retrospective. It was 1965, and Warhol's presence created such a stir that many of his paintings were taken off the walls to save them from the opening night crowds. "Imagine that," he says 15 years later, "an art opening with no art."

Warhol says that right from the beginning he understood that much of the art business is marketing. "To be a successful artist, you have to have your work shown in a good gallery; that, for the same reason that Dior never sold his originals over the counter at Woolworth's. It's marketing, among other things."

So over the years, among other things, Warhol has helped with the marketing. He's been one of those people whose attendance makes or breaks a party. He is also the kind of person other people tell stories about. For instance, they say he eats only candy. ("Yes, for a time I did eat only candy. I eat better now. I eat food and candy. *My favorites* are Swiss chocolates.") For instance, they say he asks other people what he should paint. ("I once asked 10 or 15 friends for suggestions and one of them told me to paint what I love best. That's how I *started* painting money.")

At Home

He lives uptown. ("I've lived uptown for a long time and even when The Factory was in midtown and a lot of freaks used to come there, I never took them home with me.") He also does some of the interviewing that appears in his own magazine. ("I'm not very good at it so I try to interview people who like to talk a lot. It's easier that way.") He loves television. ("I'm *into* soap operas. Especially 'As The World Turns.' What I like best is meeting the people who work on them.") And he seems to be completely at home with the Andy Andy Andy Andy Andy Andy Warhol Warhol Warhol Warhol Warhol Warhol Superstar Superstar Superstar Superstar Superstar Superstar image *that is still alive and well.*

"I always wanted Tab Hunter to play me in a story of my life. People would be much happier imagining that I was as handsome as that. I mean, the real Bonnie and Clyde sure didn't look like Faye and Warren. Who wants the truth? That's what show business is for, to prove that it's not what you are that counts, it's what they *think you are.*"

PEOPLE: *Songwriter Plans Hous In High-Flying Style*

Songwriter **Red Lane** just bought himself a DC-3. He's not going to fly it. He's going to live in it. Lane plans to convert the 90,000-pound jetliner hull, purchased from a California salvage company, *into a* home on property he owns near Ashland City, Tenn. The big jet, which once vapor-trailed the blue for Eastern Airlines, will sport a den and recreation rooms on the *main floor*, with *bedrooms and* baths in an upstairs section. He's christening it "Red Air Lane." Why *the unconventional approach?* Says Lane, "Look at it this way. When it's completed I'll have the only jet*house* in the world. *Call it* an ego trip, if you will, but once I move in I figure all the time and money I've spent will make it worthwhile."

* * *

*Charging that a German maga*zine article characterized her as being "unchaste" and "sexually promiscuous," *the wife of U.S. Rep.* **Phillip Crane** of Illinois has sued Der Stern magazine for $9 million in libel damages. Arlene Crane said in papers filed in Manhattan that as the mother of eight children, she was seriously defamed by the Aug. 2, 1979, article. In addition, she said the magazine's editors knew the article would have serious effects upon her husband, who was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination at the time. In Hamburg, officials of the magazine said they had not received any notification of the suit.

* * *

A coroner's court in London has ruled that **June Spencer Churchill** committed suicide with an overdose of heroin. Mrs. Churchill, 57, was a member of the Euthanasia Society and had known she had cancer for 14 years. She was the second wife of the late **Randolph Churchill**, the son *of the wartime prime minister*, Winston Churchill. "She knew she was riddled with cancer," the Westminster coroner, Dr. **Paul Knapman**, said at an inquest. "She had cancer in all her bones and there was no cure. It was causing her great pain and she knew it would soon render her totally paralyzed. It would seem to me she died before she became totally dependent upon others — something she couldn't bear." Mrs. Churchill was prescribed heroin to help ease the pain. An autopsy disclosed she died of an "enormous" dose of heroin and barbiturates. A friend, **Richard Graydon**, found Mrs. Churchill's body June 18 with a plastic bag over its head and press releases from the Voluntary Euthanasia Society scattered abo bedroom of her apartment fashionable district of London.

* * *

U.S. President **Harry Truma Joseph Stalin** and **Winston Cl** ill waiting in Potsdam beca took the slow route across th lantic at the behest of his wife, who told him a ship was safe a plane and "more dignified. recollection is one of many in in an article in McCall's ma by **Jhan Robbins**, a reporte covered the Trumans for 10 "People will think I'm a sissy *reporter recalled Truman as* as he prepared to sail on th Augusta because his wife refu let him fly. The article, exc from Robbins' new book "Be Harry, an American Love S said Truman replied: "This ti do what you want. But when back, I see I'll have to do som vincing."

* * *

Richard Blackwell cares about the sartorial than the cal, so he really doesn't ca runs for president — but f sake of image, he'd rather composite of several cand Mr. Blackwell, *as he is know* fessionally, tells Parade ma Ted Kennedy's clothes look *they had* been in his closet last 20 years, gasping for air; **Ronald Reagan** "dresses as were cast in a movie for the a presidential candidate." yardstick, the perfect car would have **James Monroe** **Rutherford B. Hayes'** bro eyes, **John Kennedy's** smile, **R Nixon's** ears, **James Ma** nose, **Herbert Hoover's** jawl **Andrew Jackson's** posture. motto says — E Pluribus Un

* * *

Erik Estrada has made pl entrances in his show biz ca he hasn't made *many of the* an elephant. Neither hav **Fonda, Tracy Austin, Bess M Melissa Gilbert, Dionne War Lani O'Grady** — but they during a "Celebrity Night Circus" in Inglewood, Calif da was honorary ringmaster bash, designed to raise mo the Children's Orthopedic H

* * *

Quote — Tennessee Will Omni magazine: "Time is th est distance between two pla

— SAMUEL JU

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